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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 172 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

"Rising In Spain & Morocco Overcome"

Muslim League Plan For Bombay Elections

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD TAKES UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

Pledge For Candidates Demands Implicit Discipline

The Rules and Regulations of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League Parliamentary Board and the pledge to be signed by the League candidates for the ensuing elections to the Legislatures under the new Constitution, were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board, held at the Islam Club, Bombay, on Sunday.

Prolonged discussions were held "in camera," and the meeting, which commenced at 11 a.m., concluded at about 8-30 at night.

UNANIMOUS DECISIONS.

One note-worthy feature of the meeting was that all decisions taken by the Board were unanimous without even a single dissentient.

CANDIDATE'S PLEDGE.

The pledge, which is to be signed by every candidate aspiring to stand for election on the Muslim League ticket, makes it plain that the candidate should abide by the discipline of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board and the Party inside the Legislatures.

The candidate should resign if and whenever he is called upon to do so by the Party in the Legislature or by the Board, from his membership of the Party or his seat, respectively as the case may be.

PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

A Sub-Committee was appointed at the meeting to draft the manifesto, which will is released to the public as early as possible.

About 60 members of the Board from all districts and divisions of the Bombay Presidency attended the meeting. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

The first question to be considered was the Rules and Regulations of the Board. They were unanimously adopted.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The next item on the agenda was the election of a President, a General Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, two Treasurers and the members of the Working Committee of the Board.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was elected President. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee was elected Secretary, and Messrs. T. T. Barodawalla and Mirza Akhtar as Joint Secretaries.

Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy and Mr. Abubucker Beg Mahomed were elected Treasurers.

The following members constitute the Working Committee:

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, (ex-officio), Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Secretary, (ex-officio), Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sir R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mr. Abdul Kadir Shaikh (Surat), Mr. I. I. Chundrigar (Ahmedabad), Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif (Sholapur), Shaik Abdul Aziz (Dhulia), and Mr. K. A. Janvekar (Bijapur).

MANIFESTO COMMITTEE.

After the Board had accepted the general policy and programme defined by the All India Muslim League's Central Parliamentary Board, a Sub-committee was appointed to draft the manifesto of the Bombay Provincial Board.

The Sub-Committee consists of Mr. M. A. Jinnah as President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. Mahomed Suleiman Cassum Mitha and Maulana Irfan.

The Sub-Committee was authorised to prepare laying down the programme of work with regard to those additional matters which were of peculiar interest to the Bombay Presidency. The Sub-Committee was also authorised to issue the manifesto as soon as possible, without further reference to the Board.

The Thakore of Kerwada, Mr. Mahomedali Chaiwalla and Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha were co-opted on the Provincial Board.

The proceedings came to a conclusion at about 8-30 at night.

DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Among the rules and Regulations which would be published in extenso later on by the Board, the following rule figures prominently:—

"Every person offering himself as a candidate shall apply to the Board for being selected as a candidate and shall sign the pledge in the form annexed to these Rules (Annexure A) and shall not sign, or pledge himself to, the ticket of any other party."

THE PLEDGE

The pledge runs as follows:

"I am a member of the All-India Muslim League and shall not stand on any other ticket except that of the League.

"I offer myself for election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly Council for the constituency of—.

"If I am not accepted as a Muslim League candidate, I hereby undertake not to stand independently or on any other party ticket against a candidate put forward by the Muslim League for the said constituency or any other constituency, nor shall I assist directly or indirectly any candidate other than the League candidate.

"I hereby undertake to conduct the election campaign in accordance with the instructions issued by the All-India Muslim League Board for the Bombay Presidency.

"I further undertake that I will follow the principles and policy laid down, by the Muslim League's Central and Provincial Boards and abide by their rules and the manifesto and will conform to the Rules and directions issued by the Provincial Board from time to time as well as the instructions issued by the Party organisation in the Assembly Council for the guidance of the members.

CONDITION OF RESIGNATION

"If at any time I fail to carry out any such direction, Rule or instructions and I am required by the Board or the Party in the legislatures to resign the membership of the Party I undertake to do so.

"I also undertake to resign my seat whenever I am called upon to do so by the Muslim League Provincial Board."

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir R. M. Chinoy, Sir M. I. Kadri (Ahmedabad), Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Maulana Irfan, Khan Bahadur Salauddin of Poona, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, Shaik Abdul Aziz, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, the Thakore of Kerwada, Mr. Janvekar, Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Mrs. Shufi Tyebji and Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy.

Government's Persistent Claim

NEW CABINET: NAVY EX-MINISTER AS PREMIER

Rebels' "Sweeping Successes"?

Serious Fighting Between Fascists & Communists

(Through Reuter's Agency)

GIBRALTAR, July 19.

Owing to the cutting off of communications considerable uncertainty prevails regarding the true position of Spain.

The Spanish radio stations declare that Government has the situation well in hand but the Ceuta Station which is in the hands of rebels claims sweeping successes by the rebels throughout Spain.

FASCISTS v. COMMUNISTS

Serious fighting between Fascists and Communists broke out in the frontier town of Lalinea last evening in which one was killed and at least 20 injured.

DASH FOR GIBRALTAR

Hundreds of British subjects attending a fair at Lalinea at the time hurriedly returned to Gibraltar. All members of the British Naval and Military Forces have been ordered not to set foot on the Spanish soil from to-day.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED

A cable from Madrid says:—

The Army revolt in Morocco is officially admitted to be "of considerable importance" and a General Strike has been declared in all the towns of Spain where the rebels have seized control.

Trouble has broken out from Canary Islands where two Generals have been arrested.

SEVERAL GENERALS ARRESTED

Situation Absolutely Normal, Says Official Communique

MADRID, July 18.

It is officially confirmed that "severe urgent" measures were taken to combat the revolutionary movement.

Several Generals alleged to be concerned in the rising have been arrested. Police have seized a foreign aeroplane which, it is declared was intended to carry one of the ring-leaders of the Moroccan rebellion to Spain.

Government have announced that rebels have taken possession of Ceuta Radio Station from where they are sending fake broadcasts prefixed "Seville Calling" alleging disturbances in Madrid and elsewhere, whereas, says a communique, absolute normality prevails in Spain.

Rebel reports that ministers of War and Interior have been taken as prisoners are declared to be lies.

The communique concludes: Thanks to the measures taken by the authority a great movement of aggression against the Republic may be regarded as squashed. —Reuter.

GOVT.'S OPTIMISM

Whilst an official wireless message from Madrid announces that a regiment of cavalry has rushed to Seville and suppressed the revolutionary movement there, an appeal broadcast from Madrid by Trade Union Leader, Caballero, calling on workers to declare a general strike where the anti-Government forces have proclaimed a state of seize indicates that trouble is occurring in other towns besides Seville.

A Spanish Government communique admits that some centres are manifesting "certain amount of uneasiness" but is confident that the movement will remain localised.

RIGHT WING LEADER ASSASSINATED?

According to a Paris cable it is officially announced in Madrid that the army and aircraft are now bombing the rebels in Melilla and Ceuta.

According to the reports from Tangier it is Spanish Foreign Legion that heads the rebellion. It is stated that fighting occurred in Melilla between the rebels and Spanish troops.

Unconfirmed rumours reached Hendaye on the Franco-Spanish Frontier of the spread of disaffection to Southern Spain where it is stated that several garrisons revolted. It is also reported that a prominent right-wing leader has been assassinated.

Will Revolt Spread?

According to a Gibraltar cable, 20,000 troops of Spanish Foreign Legion are reported to have revolted in the Spanish zone of Morocco. It is expected that the revolutionary movement will shortly spread to Andalucia.

Two Spanish Flotilla leaders left for Cartagena this evening for Morocco.

TWO GENERALS KILLED

ORAN.—A message from the Frontier of Algeria-Morocco reports that two generals have been killed and 30 officers arrested.

FIRST OFFICIAL ADMISSION

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MADRID, July 19.

The first official admission that the Rebel Movement is not confined to Morocco is contained in an announcement of the Spanish Government rescinding the state of siege illegally proclaimed by the anti-Government elements in certain parts of Spain, Balearic Isles and the Canaries.

SPANISH RISING OVERCOME

Govt.'s Persistent Claim; Ex-Navy Minister Forms New Cabinet

MADRID, July 19.

The Government continues to claim that the rising which began in Morocco, and admittedly spread to many parts of Spain, has been overcome.

NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet headed by Sgr. Guiroga resigned early this morning when it was announced that Senor Barrios, President of the Cortes had formed a new Cabinet, but subsequently it was reported that Sgr. Don Jose Giral, Ex-Minister of Navy, has become the Premier. The new Cabinet is apparently similar in complexion to the last one. Sgr. Barcia, Foreign Minister, in the last Cabinet has become Minister of the Interior.

It is officially stated that there has been no rising in Madrid, but desultory shooting has been in progress for some time.

REBELS REPULSED.

A communique states that the rebels attacked the prison in Barcelona but were repulsed with the aid of airforce machines. Two loyal regiments were attacked in Cadiz where the Governor was besieged in the palace.—Reuter.

QUIROGA CABINET RESIGNS

PARIS, July 19.

It is learnt from Madrid that the Quiroga Cabinet has resigned. Senor Barrio, President of the Courtes, formed the new Cabinet. —Reuter.

REBEL TROOPS TO MARCH TO MADRID

GIBRALTAR, July 19.

The rebel troops from Morocco are reported to have landed at Cadiz and are marching to Seville, where they intend to join the rebel forces and advance to Madrid.—Reuter.

News Heavily Censored

News emanating from Spain, says a London cable, is still heavily censored.

Ex-Premier's Flight?

LISBON.—M. Leroux, ex-Premier of Spain, who was responsible for the arrest of President Azana last year, has crossed the Frontier to Portugal.

ENGLISH WOMAN WOUNDED

GIBRALTAR, July 19.

An Englishwoman Mrs. P. E. Bower was wounded in the shoulder when the rioters fired at and wrecked her car as she was returning to Gibraltar from Algeciras last night.—Reuter.

Ex-Navy Minister As Premier

PARIS, July 19.

Another change has occurred in the Spanish Premiership, according to messages from Madrid. Don Jose Giraly Pereira, Ex-Navy Minister, has become the Premier. —Reuter.

Typical Case Of Prevailing Confusion

MADRID, July 19.

The confusion in Spain is exemplified by the act that three

(Continued on page 7)

States People And Constituent Assembly

WANTED EQUAL REPRESENTATION WITH PEOPLE OF BRITISH INDIA

Karachi Conference Welcomes Formation Of Civil Liberties Union

KARACHI, July 19.

The Indian States' People's Conference concluded to-night after passing several resolutions. The Conference, while favouring a genuine All-India Federation, was unable to accept the one proposed in the Government of India Act.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

It resolved to obtain recognition of rights of States' peoples to equal representation with the people of British India on the Constituent Assembly, when formed, and appealed to political organisations in British India to abandon the policy of non-interference with the internal affairs of States, and assert their rights to work for the establishment of democratic Self-Government therein.

C. L. UNION WELCOMED.

The Conference welcomed the formation of a Civil Liberties Union, and urged the workers to bring to the notice of the Union cases of unjustifiable curtailment of Civil Liberties.—A. P.

Congress & Socialism

Relation Clarified By President In Speech At Karachi

KARACHI, July 19.

Addressing the Socialist Conference this morning Pandit Jawaharlal clarified the relation between the Congress and Socialism. While the objective of the Congress was achievement of the country's freedom, Socialism threw scientific light on problems which the Congress was seeking to solve.

He reiterated that the country's freedom came before any other nationalistic activity, and that Socialistic remedy to the country's ills could not be obtained in a day or two.

Pandit Jawaharlal urged them to win over nationalists inside the Congress by love.

New Congress House Opened

KARACHI, July 19.

In the presence of a large gathering of Congressmen and others Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opened this morning the new Congress House built from funds saved from the last Karachi Congress.

Declaring the building open Pandit Jawaharlal was not sure whether Congress should encumber itself with property as, besides lulling it to inactivity it would deter the adoption of bold steps for fear of losing it as had happened in the case of the German Social Democratic Party. He, however, hoped that such a thing would not happen with the Congress.—A. P.

NATIONALISTS AND ELECTIONS

Calcutta Talks On Opposition To Congress Candidates

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Pandit Malaviya had an informal discussion this evening with the prominent members of the Congress Nationalist Party.

It is understood that the discussion centred round the question whether the Congress Nationalist Party should set up its candidates to contest the forthcoming elections in opposition to those nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Incidentally the formula for co-operation with the Congress in this matter with special reference to the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award was also discussed.

It is understood no definite conclusion was arrived at on these issues. The discussions will be continued to-morrow.—United Press.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

Will Merely Register Decisions Already Reached

LONDON, July 18.

M. Corbin informed Mr. Eden of France's agreement with Mr. Eden's suggestion that the Three-Power Locarno meeting should be held in London instead of at Brussels.

The meeting is expected to be held next week probably on July 22.

The proceedings are likely to be brief and to be practically confined to registering the decisions already reached through diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

STRAITS' CONVENTION ADOPTED

MONTREUX, July 18.

The final text of the Straits Convention was adopted at a public meeting of the Dardanelles Conference this evening.—Reuter.

TURKEY & PROTOCOL

The protocol accompanying the treaty provides that Turkey can remilitarise the Straits immediately and can apply provisionally from August 15 conditions laid down in the Straits Convention. The protocol comes into force from the date of signature of the Convention which will be signed at the public meeting of the Conference at 10 p.m. on Monday after a banquet by the Turkish Government to the delegations. Spate oratory preceded the adoption of the Convention.

M. Politis said the treaty constituted first the restoration of international legality of which Turkey might be considered the standard-bearer. Tewfik Aras announced that Turkey was determined to maintain the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne, particularly with regard to the upkeep and right of visit to cemeteries in the Straits warzone.

Lord Stanley expressed thanks for the promise, which Mr. Bruce said, would be warmly welcomed in Australia. M. Paul Boncour expressed French appreciation. General interests were aroused by the remark of the Japanese delegate Eato that this is the first international instrument signed by Japan since her "unfortunate departure from the League."—Reuter.

Turkey And Britain

ANKARA, July 19.

In the circles in close touch with the Turkish Government, it is understood, mutual assurances exchanged between Turkey and Britain in December 1935 have ended with the raising of Sanctions but during the period of uncertainty following the end of Sanctions, Turkish assurances towards Britain will be unilaterally continued.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 15 Second Guards, 10 Clerks for Railway department. Apply with four annas stamps. Box No. 6592, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately two hard-working men for permanent outdoor sales work, Bombay and suburbs. Starting pay Rs. 50 plus commissions. Deposit Rs. 200. Apply with full particulars. Box 6591, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted canvasser for selling Law Books small pay plus commission. Rs. 100 deposit. Apply Box No. 6590, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted a person to collect rent from a block of buildings situated near the Bombay Central Station. Monthly rent comes to Rs. 6,000 approximately. Cash security Rs. 6,000 essential. Apply Box No. 3554, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 7 M.B.B.S. Doctors—Some with foreign qualifications, on Rs. 175-350 and Veterinary Surgeon as Professor on Rs. 300-500 p.m. for Foreign Govt. service. Interview Bombay. Apply with testimonials and photo. Box 6577, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a whole time Doctor M.B. B.S. of at least five years' standing, for a charitable dispensary. Pay between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 per month. Also two qualified and experienced Compounders. Pay according to qualifications. Apply before 31st July to Sjt. Morarji R. Desai, Trustee of Bhuriben Lallubhai Medical Trust, c|o C. Doctor & Co., Railwaypura, Ahmedabad. (3547).

Wanted for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Railway Road, Lahore: (1) A Principal who should be a distinguished Graduate in Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical) of a recognised University, and also a Corporate Member of the Institution of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or holding equivalent qualifications. He must have sufficient teaching experience. Salary up to Rs. 600 per mensem according to qualifications. Interview essential at his own expense. (2) A Professor to teach the subjects of Heat Engines and Applied Mechanics. He should be a Graduate of Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University and must have had sufficient teaching experience. Salary up to Rs. 250 per mensem according to qualifications. (3) A Drawing Instructor to give instructions and lectures on Geometrical and Machine drawings. One who has complete regular course in Mechanical Drawing from a recognised Institution and has gained sufficient experience in similar capacity should apply. Salary up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to the Secretary, not later than 31st of July 1936, enclosing true copies of testimonials, stating educational and engineering qualifications, age, experience and salary expected. (3555).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Bengal Homoeo Medical College with which is attached the Kindu Hospital, Principal 32 years' Experience Homoeopathic Dr. J. C. Banerjee. Session from June. Hospital with 30 beds more than 100 patients in out door, own Dessection. Well equipped unseen Laboratory, etc.: 50 freeships and half freeships. Special arrangements for lady students. Morning, Day and Night Class. (6531).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6567)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6518).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly-Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wycliff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden, Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bonafide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

87. ASTROLOGERS.

"Siddha-Astrology" — 6 months phalam, monthly Re. 1. Weekly Rs. 3; 3 questions As. 9 (in stamps) V. P. extra. Send full Horoscope or writing time and age. Srimati S. Renganayakee Ammal, Rajajoshyee, Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dt. (Madras Presidency). (6584).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA LIMITED (in liquidation), Lahore.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED under the orders of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for sale or lease of the undermentioned Mills and Factories by the Official Liquidator of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Limited (in liquidation). The last date for receiving Tenders is 15th August, 1936. The Official Liquidator is not bound to accept the highest Tender. For further particulars and Tender Form (price Re. 1|-.) apply to the Official Liquidator, 10, Abbott Road, Lahore.

(1) Cawnpore Flour Mills, Cawnpore, capacity of Manufacturing 180 to 200 mds. of Wheat produce per hour.
(2) Mahim Flour Mills, Bombay, capacity of Manufacturing 200 to 220 mds. of Wheat produce every hour.
(3) Aira Sugar Factory, Kheri, Lakhimpur.
(4) Ambernath Woollen Mills, Bombay.
(5) Century Flour Mills, Shikarpur.

(Sd.) BHAGWATI SHANKAR.
Official Liquidator.
3565

A GOOD BINOCULAR
Rs. 9/8
THE "JUNO"
For TEMPLE USE and General Purposes.
LIMITED STOCKS.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai Subhadrabai wife of Gordhandas Tribhovandas, late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1). DHARAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, residing at Mahaluxmi without the Fort, and (2). PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS, residing at Garden View, Hughes Road, without the Fort, both of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitants, the executors named in the last Will and Testament of Gordhandas Tribhovandas Vurjevandas the husband of the said deceased being the sole heir of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

Sd. R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 10th day of July, 1936.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3572

Public Notices.

SOUTH BEHAR SUGAR MILLS. LIMITED.

Ad-Interim Dividend.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the period ending 30th June, 1936, at the rate of Re. 1 for every Ordinary and Rs. 6 for every old Preference, and Annas 6 for every new Preference shares are declared payable on or after 15th August, 1936, to the share-holders whose names appear in the books of the Company on 1st August, 1936.

The holders of blank Scrips are requested to get them transferred in their names immediately.

By order of the Board,
Messrs. NIRMAL KUMAR JAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Devashram, Arrah.
The 15th July, 1936.
(3577)

NOTICE.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

THE PRICES of admission to the Enclosures during the Poona Racing Season 1936 are as under:

Season Tickets & Coupon Books:
Gentleman .. .. Rs. 40
Lady .. .. Rs. 15

Day Tickets:
Members' & First Enclosure
Gentleman .. Rs. 4-0-0
Lady .. .. Rs. 2-8-0
Second Enclosure:
Public .. .. Rs. 1-8-0
Soldiers in Uniform As. 0-12-0
Special rates for persons travelling by the Race Specials.

By Order,
H. C. CLIFTON,
Ag. Secretary,
Royal Western India Turf Club., Ltd.
(3603)

NOTICE

Contracts will be given for sale of Red and Yellow Ochres and White Earth-Chalk, as also Forest Produce Major and Minor in Sohawal State, C. I. by the Order of The Durbar on August 7, 1936 at 10 a.m. in the Fort after an open bidding.

Superintendent Forest.
Sohawal State, C. I.
3535.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the above Mill Company issued pursuant to the Debenture Trust Deed dated the 28th day of December 1929 and made between the said company of the one part and Framroz Eduljl Dinshaw and Dinsha Kharshedji Daji as Trustees of the other part and a supplemental Trust Deed dated 4th October 1932 between the Company of the one part, Framroz Eduljl Dinshaw and Dinsha Kharshedji Daji of the second part and Sorab R. Davar and Sorab K. Engineer of the third part will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the following purposes:—

(a) To appoint a Trustee in place of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, deceased,
and
(b) To appoint a Debenture Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, resigned.

DINSHA K. DAJI,
SOHRAB R. DAVAR,
SORAB KAIKHUSHRU ENGINEER,
Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the abovenamed Company.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1936.

N.B.—Holders of Bearer Debentures attending the meeting should bring their Debentures with them as the respective bearers of the Bearer Debentures and no other person or persons will be recognised and allowed to vote as the holders of Bearer Debentures.
3573

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 216 DIAMONDS.

By order of the Official Assignee packets of 40 diamonds and 176 diamonds of insolvents Devji Kuverji & Co. will be sold by public auction on FRIDAY, 24th July, 1936 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at our rooms, at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHATKOPER.

Under instructions of the Court Receiver Bombay as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 761 of 1923 (Vejbai widow of Khetsey Khiasey vs. Keshavji Mulji and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 1st September 1924.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 20th July, 1936 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

1. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring one lac square yards or thereabouts comprised in Plot No. 1.

2. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land, admeasuring about 70,000 square yards or thereabouts comprised in Plot No. 2.

3. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about one lac square yards or thereabouts and comprised in Plot No. 6.

4. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about 52,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 7 and 8.

5. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring about 75,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 9.

6. All those pieces of land at Ghatkoper with Kharaba land admeasuring about 150,000 square yards or thereabouts and known as Plot No. 10.

7. All those pieces of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring about 400,000 square yards or thereabouts.

8. All that piece of land at Ghatkoper with the Kharaba land admeasuring 125,000 square yards or thereabouts.

9. All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being at Ghatkoper in the Registration Sub-District of Thana in the Bombay Suburban District, together with the Kharaba land comprised in S. Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, 81, 82, 83, 84, 186, 187, 189, 191, 193, 194, 199, 201, 209, 210, 212, 216, and 217 or parts thereof admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MIRZA ALI STREET (IMAMWADA).

Under instructions from Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Transferee of an Indenture of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Fizibai widow of Mahomed Jaffer and Ahmed Mahomed Jaffer the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Transferee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18h June 1926 and the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 12th December 1927, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on Friday the 31st July, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Fazandari land with dwelling house at Mirza Ali Street (Imamwada) containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts bearing Municipal B Ward No. 3446(2) and street No 1A and bounded on the East by the property of Simon Reuben on the west by Mirza Ali street on the north by the property of Mirza Ali Khan and on the south by the property of Haji Karmalli Mahomed Jetha.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Transferee at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

KUMARAPPA TO TOUR KARNATAK

Will Investigate Possibilities For Small Industries

BELGAUM (By Mail)

There was a great rush of voters in the Mamlatdar's office here on July 10 as it was the last day of giving applications for enrolment. It is understood that as many as 3,000 new applications have been handed over thus bringing the total of voters to 9,000.

KUMARAPPA'S TOUR

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa is expected to come to Belgaum on 22nd of this month and commence his tour in the Karwar District. He is going to investigate the possibility of starting small industries in the district.

The leading pleaders and gentlemen of Dharwar have issued a statement protesting against the proposed bill of Dr. Bhagwandas validating marriages between different castes of Hindus. The signatories include Rao Bahadur Patil, ex-M.L.A.

ECHO OF KUNDGOL BAN

Sjt. S. G. Kulkarni, Chairman, Reception Committee of the banned Kundgol Taluka Parishad (Jamkhandi State) in a statement to the press in connection with the recent speech of Rajesaheb of Jamkhandi has challenged the authorities to deny the prohibition order as it still exists and is not withdrawn, though the answers to all the questions have been given a month ago.

The Quaker Oats Co. in order to show the effectiveness of Quaker Oats in building health, conducted a feeding test at the Fellowship School, Bombay.

A class consisting of boys and girls was fed on Quaker oats once a day, and at the end of 30 days period they gained an average weight of 3lbs. 9ozs. per boy.

This Feeding Test was conducted in the presence of the School Principal and the certificate of weighment is endorsed by him.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
6|12 Bruce Street Fort,
Tel. No. 22801

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS AND SOAP MERCHANTS.

Auction Sale of Stock in Trade of the Central Soap Factory in cases and in loose pieces, soap manufacturing machinery, Furnace Dies and Die Presses, Tanks and Hand Lorries, Trays, Oil Acid and Costic Soda, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga & Co., Attorney for Shet Bashamal Javerdas Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Vali Ebrahim, Mossa Valli and Rajaballi Valli who were trading as Vale Suleman and in other names, Messrs. D. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 24th day of July, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction Sale at Jail Road, Mirza Ali Street, Immamwadi the whole concern of the Central Soap Factory with machinery and goods mentioned above.

The Factory goods will be on view two days before the sale.

Condition of sale:—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale And the purchaser will have to remove the goods purchased by him within two days from the date of the sale on payment of the purchase price.

D. MISTRY & CO.

PLAZA
To-night 6 & 10 P.M.
"NEW ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
with
HERMAN BRIX
Please Note the Change in Timings for this WEEK.

IMPROVING INDIAN RAILROADS

(Continued from Page 3.)

designs to be submitted for experiment without great difficulty

EXPERIMENTS WITH CAST IRON.

Cast iron plate sleepers have been designed which, it is claimed, will offset to the greatest extent possible the sideways thrust of train wheels travelling at high speed. At the same time, the plates in the sleeper carrying the rails have been shaped so that the amount of "packing" required to maintain the sleeper and hence the rail in position has been reduced to a minimum. This, of course, has a most important bearing on maintenance costs.

Another direction in which there has been encouraging development is in the strengthening of the joints between different length of rail. In the past the strength of the permanent way where the short lengths of rail join was limited by that of the iron plates joining the two ends of the rail. In addition, these joining-plates (fish-plates) are a source of constant trouble, with the continual expense of maintenance and supervision.

A special design of cast iron sleeper has been produced to strengthen joints and reduce cost of maintenance. It is a combination of ordinary sleeper and rail support and rail-joint. It is believed that this new design will give the greatest strength and reliability. Large numbers of these new rail-joint cast iron sleepers have been manufactured and are being tried out on the East Indian Railway.

This is one more important aspect of railway maintenance and development which the Central Standards Office hope to render more efficient and more economic.

LICENSE MANUFACTURE OF POWER ALCOHOL

(Continued from Page 3.)

the issue of a licence, free of charge, to any distillery in India to produce and sell power alcohol provided that the same denaturants are used as have been sanctioned in Great Britain, viz.:—

Ethyl Alcohol 100 Parts; Wood Naptha 2|2 Parts; Pyridine 1|2 Parts; Petrol or Benzol 5 Parts, and Spirit Red III Dye 1|4 oz. by weight per 1,000 gallons.

The duty on power alcohol may be the same as that of Petrol but in this connection the Committee would like to point out that beyond paying this excise duty of 10 annas per gallon, it would not be possible for power alcohol to bear any more Provincial dues and the Committee hope that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments view this matter sympathetically and do not impose any additional handicaps on power alcohol.

The Committee may in the end observe that as pointed out by no less an authority than the Tariff Board, unless the Government undertakes constructive measures to implement the protective duty they have levied on sugar, such protection may not have the desired results. Indeed, the problem of utilisation of molasses as already pointed out is one of the chief problems facing the Sugar Industry and the Committee trust that the Government would consider the whole question very sympathetically.

BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

The problem of the manufacture of power alcohol will not only be a right step towards the stabilisation of the Sugar Industry, but will also be of immense benefit to the public as so long as power alcohol is in the market it would be a safeguard against the Petroleum Companies' profiteering.

SECOND WEEK of the best and the most superb INDIAN TALKIE!
Hear its most delicious songs on the Radio TO-DAY! Monday from 5 p. m.
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Improving Indian Railroads

Railway Board Designs Cast Iron Sleepers

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bureau of Public Information, Government of India:

Experiments which are expected to have an important effect on railroads in India have been launched on a large scale.

New types of metal sleepers have been designed in the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board and are being tried out extensively on the East Indian North-Western and other railways.

Exploring numerous ways in which railway equipment could be improved, both from the point of view of efficiency and economy, the recently constituted Central Standards Office naturally began with the permanent way. They found themselves faced with a number of problems to solve.

NEED FOR EFFICIENT SLEEPERS

The present-day tendency is to speed up trains, and this demands greater strength in the permanent way. Steel rails carry the weight of the train, but they have to be supported in turn by sleepers. In addition, the rails have to be kept accurately in place—not a simple matter when subjected to the tremendous hammer force of a powerful locomotive travelling at high speed.

As trains pass over iron rails, the rails are depressed—having a certain amount of elasticity. The light movement in the rails naturally has an effect on the sleepers. The different movements caused by the passage of a train—such as rocking or vertical movements—disturbs the sleepers and the ballast on which they rest.

If rails were likely to be rocked or hammered more drastically by faster trains, then a way had to be found of securing more efficient sleepers. Also the sleepers had to be improved in design so that there would be a minimum of movement to disturb the ballast on which they rest.

Another factor which is not often realised is that when a train is moving at high speed along the permanent way, the flanges of the wheels force the track outwards. This is particularly true in the case of heavy locomotives.

From the beginning it was believed that the best solution to most of these problems could be found in specially designed metal sleepers. Fortunately, during recent years, there has been a tendency in India to replace wooden sleepers by metal, which having a much longer life, are more economical. The introduction of these sleepers made it possible for new

(Continued on Page 2.)

LICENSE MANUFACTURE OF POWER ALCOHOL

Indian Sugar Mills' Demand For Stabilisation Of Industry

The Secretary, the Indian Sugar Mills Association, has written the following to the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Simla, and it says:—

While the Committee do not wish to deal at length here on your decision not to start the experimental distillery recommended by the Sugar Committee, they do not agree with the statement contained in your letter that "power alcohol" produced from modern plant, even under favourable circumstances could not compete with petrol. The Committee very much regret to find that the Government so lightly dismissed this possibility of the best method of utilisation of the chief bye-product of the Sugar Industry, viz., Molasses.

As the Government are aware, the Sugar Industry is now one of the major national industries and the utilisation of molasses is one of the chief problems with which the industry is confronted. And this problem is bound to assume greater importance as time passes on because with the increasing production of sugar, there will naturally be a corresponding increase in the production of molasses. It will thus be seen that the question of the utilisation of molasses in the preparation of Power Alcohol is again the only well-known and well-tried outlet at present for molasses.

REMOVAL OF LEGISLATIVE OBSTACLES

It will thus be seen that the question of the utilisation of molasses in the preparation of Power Alcohol and the removal of any legislative obstacles in its path by the Government is a question of vital importance not only to the industry but also to the national economy. The Committee therefore wish to deal with the matter at some length.

SUPERIORITY OVER PETROL

So far as the utilisation of power alcohol mixed with Petrol, as a motor fuel is concerned, the Committee trust that the Government have no doubts about its practicability and even superiority over petrol alone. However, the Committee may mention that the production of power alcohol practically all over the world is an established fact. There are very few sugar producing countries to-day, which do not use the admixture of power alcohol with petrol. Even in India, for example in a small Indian State, viz., Mysore, a Distillery is manufacturing power alcohol of 95 per cent. with considerable success.

The advantages or superiority of an Alcohol-Petrol admixture over pure petrol have also conclusively been proved in Europe, Australia, and South Africa. Indeed the advantage of these mixtures were such that since 1928, i.e., before any legal application, Germany already used about 26 1/2 million gallons of "Monopolin" (i.e., fuel containing 20 per cent. absolute alcohol) per annum. Similarly, in Sweden an admixture containing 75 per cent. petrol and 25 per cent. absolute alcohol is being almost exclusively used and has replaced the superfuel containing petrol and benzol and the users are willing to pay even something more per gallon than for pure petrol. Similarly in other countries, viz., Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Brazil, Chile, Argentine, Panama, Malay States, etc., the use of alcohol as motor fuel by official regulations has been introduced.

Thus as the Committee pointed out above, the experimental stage as regards the utilisation of power alcohol as fuel has already been passed and though there is, therefore, no necessity of the Government starting any experimental factory, the Committee are surprised to find that the Government has gone further than this and made the statement that "power alcohol produced from modern plant even under favourable circumstances could not compete with petrol."

ACTUAL ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

The Committee take it, however, that this statement refers only to the actual economic difficulties in the utilisation of power alcohol as motor fuel in this country and not to its practicability. But even as regards this, the Committee beg to assert that the production of power alcohol can successfully compete with petrol in the open market, even after paying an equal amount of excise duty of 10 annas per gallon on petrol. The Committee trust that the Government are now in possession of facts and figures which would support this statement. Indeed the experience of all foreign countries proves that power alcohol produced from modern plant and sold as a mixture is capable of competing with petrol both as regards price and performance and this is especially true with regard to the up-country markets in India where molasses is cheap and petrol more expensive. Moreover, what is more important even if there is a reasonable difference in the price in favour of petrol, it is not really the deciding factor in the commercial possibilities of power alcohol in India. The superiority of an Alcohol-Petrol fuel over Petrol—its anti-knock properties, lower carbon deposit and cooler engine temperature—is well-known and if the public in India were given a fair opportunity to use Power Alcohol, the Committee consider that in due course, the consumption will be considerable even though the price be 4 annas per gallon above that of present ruling prices of Petrol.

TWO OBJECTIONS FROM GOVT.

So far as the Committee are aware, there could be only two legitimate objections on the part of Government in not permitting the manufacture and sale of power alcohol. These are:—(1) The Government revenue derived from the duty on sale of Petrol would suffer, and (2) That an efficient denaturant be used in order to protect Government Excise Revenue from potable alcohol.

These objections no longer obtain if (1) the manufacturer is prepared to produce power alcohol and pay the same duty that is levied on petrol and (2) denaturants which are accepted in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe are used. If these two conditions are fulfilled the Committee do not understand why Government should not permit the manufacture and sale of power alcohol even though its mixture with petrol be not made compulsory by Law, as numerous countries all over the world have done.

SANCTION OF LICENCE

The Committee therefore request the Government to sanction

(Continued on Page 2.)

Valuation 1935

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Alkali Industry In India

Vast But Unworked Field

(By Rustomji N. Bapasola)

We know that India is importing every month several thousands of rupees worth of Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder from Europe, America, United Kingdom and Japan.

Dhrangadhra State established a most up to date Factory for producing Soda Ash 60 tons, per day, Caustic Soda 14 tons, and Soda Bi-Carbonate 6 tons; and to our great surprise and disappointment we find that this important Factory is now not working. If an expert Chemist be placed at the disposal of such a work, I dare say this Factory can be revived and will work wonderfully well.

REVIVE IT

I, therefore, advise the State authorities to allow the working of this Factory to some important firm like Tatas on condition that the State will not interfere in their working arrangement.

Instead of starting a new Factory why not work up this factory now lying idle? I understand that the existing Factory would turn out, after some modification in their Furnace, about 60 tons per day of Soda Ash, 14 tons of Caustic soda, and 6 tons of Soda Bi-Carbonate. I understand the State has managed to keep the Factory in good condition. There is a salt Refinery Factory which is about 18 miles from the Railway Station and the salt can be obtained very easily from the Salt Refinery to the factory as there is a Special Rail arrangement.

THE COST

The cost of Coal comes to about Rs. 18 per ton, and to produce one ton Soda Ash it requires one ton of Coal costing Rs. 18, one and a half tons of lime stone, which costs about Rs 8 and two tons of common salt which can be easily obtained at about Rs 7 for two tons plus working -cost which would come to about Rs. 7/8/- per ton.

Thus the total manufacturing cost including the cost of raw materials would be nearly Rs. 40 per ton. The whole quantity thus produced can easily be consumed in the neighbouring districts of Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, and Gujarat and there is no need of exporting the goods to Bombay or elsewhere until further plant be put up at a later date according to further needs.

From the information received the State is prepared to entertain any fair and reasonable proposal for the working of the said factory and it is quite likely that the State may keep certain shares for this purpose. It would be advisable to refer the matter to Mr. Kanjibhoy Bhuddav near Mathradas Goculdas Bungalow, Chowpatty, Bombay.

I therefore beg to draw the attention of the most importanat industrialists, financiers, and leading authorities, who desire to work in this particular line, to get in touch with the said gentleman and thus try to revive this particular industry as there is a very vast field for the sale of Alkali in India which can be judged from the imported figure easily.

KEY INDUSTRY

This is one of the Key Industries and I fail to understand why a large number of such factories are not as yet started in India. We very often fail to obtain the correct type of machinery and the right type of chemist and workers.

We should certainly be ashamed of not making any progress in the industrial organisation of India when we possess in abundance all raw products suitable for manufacturing various articles at very low prices. We have also got a distinct advantage of 20-30 per cent duty tariff walls as against the foreigners.

I, therefore, lay great stress on re-organising the present industry on a proper scale in such a place where raw materials are available at the lowest possible price as mentioned, and where the Government can undertake to co-operate by not charging the duty on salt as they are usually doing so for commercial purpose.

SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENT OF MANGOES

Evolving Type Suitable For Sind

KARACHI, July 12.

The unscientific manner of raising the mango in Sind and the question of its improvement and acclimatisation to the prevailing conditions of the province have been engaging the attention of the Agricultural department for a number of years.

NO COMMERCIAL VARIETY SO FAR

The mango, as is well-known, is one of the finest Indian fruits with tremendous commercial possibilities. It is grown on a commercial scale in South India, Bombay, U. P., and parts of Bengal and Bihar. Sind has been growing mangoes from ages past in tracts on both sides of old canals where the trees could be watered perennially, such as the Fuleli and the inundation canals such as the Ghar and western Nara. The trees were grown from seedling stock leading to the gardens being of a mediocre type. The growers possessed little knowlege of grafting, by which method alone true-to-type plants could be evolved and fruits of excellent quality produced. Thus so far there has been no commercial variety of mango grown in Sind.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

The Agricultural Department took up this question and carried out extensive research with a view to determining whether the commercial varieties of mangoes could be grown under Sind conditions.

Among the varieties found to grow representative fruits of best quality are: The Bombay Alfonso, Totapuri (fruit weighing up to 1lb.), Amini, Papia Rajgia, Himan Parsad, Collector, Bombay Green and other varieties. Grafts from these will be available for distribution in the province within a couple of years. At present a number of grafts are available at the Government Farm at Mirpurkhas numbering in all about a thousand plants, including Bombay Alfonso, Madras Appo's, Airee, Cluster of Bombay and Bottle of Bombay. All these varieties are grown in the province, particularly in Lower Sind, quite easily. The agricultural department is on the look-out for some of the best local mango groves to take grafts of the best seedling mangoes for further propagation and grafting.

HOW TO CHECK MAHELO.

Under the prebarrage system when water was scarce, mango gardens used to be very thickly sown in order to economise well water and also protect the trees against extremes of cold and heat. The groves did allright in the past and fruited satisfactorily. But under post-barrage conditions, with extensive sheets of water available all through the year, the atmosphere is becoming more and more moist. The older plantations dating back to about 30 years in which trees were planted 15 to 20 feet apart have been affected in consequence by an insect best known as the Mahelo or Jassid botanically known as the Idiocerus clypealis. This insect can be checked by allowing the trees enough sunshine and ventilation and by spraying of suitable insecticides. But insecticides can do very little unless the trees are spaced 40 feet apart and the useless ones destroyed. The growers are now being advised to space future groves properly.

SUITABILITY OF SIND.

The climate of Sind is very good for growing mangoes throughout the south, middle and north Sind. The tree requires protection against north winds and hot winds. This can be done by planting big trees on the north-west and south of groves and thus screening the mango trees from destructive winds. The young trees also need protection in winter and proper manuring during the first three years.

NEW CZECK COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR

Arriving Shortly In Bombay

(From Our Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, July 6.

Dr. Lelek, who is to assume office as Commercial Counsellor at the Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay, it is reported, leaves for India this week. A close student of commerce and business matters, Dr. Lelek is also a good scholar, familiar as well with some oriental languages. He assumes his new office at a time, when trade with India also is a matter of much attention among concerned circles in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia has a fairly significant trade with India. The country figures as an important buyer of various Indian products and recently there has been in evidence a tendency for rise in imports from India. For Czechoslovakia, it would seem, it is a matter of some concern, that this has not been accompanied by a similar tendency in the case of exports, already considerably less than imports. Circles in India should also be attentive, that this does not lead to unsatisfactory repercussions on India's export interests or to restrictions. As a matter of fact, the position allows for mutually advantageous progress, also since Czechoslovakia is well-organised in the supply of various items in India's import trade. The position is specially deserving of attention in view of the economic revival in Czechoslovakia, which has also its aspect of significance to India's export interests.

SYNTHETIC PETROL ALMOST PERFECT

New Invention In America

Reversing the process of "cracking" to produce motor fuel has resulted in production of petrol which is rated at ninety to 100 octane, or almost "perfect" in antiknock value. This new process, called polymerization, consists of building up light gases and liquids which gasify easily at ordinary temperatures by the application of high pressure and heat. This means that refinery waste gases, which are a by-product of the cracking of heavy oils to make gasoline, can be converted into high-grade motion fuel. The heavier constituents of natural gas, such as ethane, propane and butane, also can be used in the new process and attempts are being made to convert the main constituent, methane. So the day may come when the natural gas fields will be the source of high-test gasoline. At present, polymerization fuel probably will be used mainly in blending with inferior gasolines because the modern auto engine does not require such brightest fuel. The new gasoline also may be used in aviation engines which require high-test feuls on account of high-compression ratios. Gas production from cracking operations is about 300 million cubic feet annually from which might be produced one billion gallons of petrol by polymerization.

Dhariwal Knitting Competition

Some Interesting Features

The prizes for the second Dhariwal Knitting Competition have now, after careful consideration, been awarded. The entries poured in from all parts of the country, from places as far apart as Quetta and Rangoon. Not only was there a tremendous increase in the number of articles submitted but the ingenuity and variety of design made the judging a most interesting though bewildering experience. Almost every type of article which could possibly be evolved from knitting wool, passed through the hands of the Judges. Every conceivable colour combination was artistically employed in the making of useful, attractive articles, including knitted toys, coats and skirts, cardigans, socks, stockings, gloves, undergarments, teacosies, handbags, hot water bottle covers, rugs, scarves, nats, caps, and shawls in large numbers. The varied array of jumpers and pullovers, some of unique design, as diverse in size as they were in colour, gave one almost as clear a vision of their ultimate owners as did the adorable babies' frocks, backless rompers, matinee coats etc. There is one disappointing feature of these competitions that all entrants cannot be rewarded. However, the Judging Committee was so impressed on this occasion that an extra five consolation prizes were awarded.

It may come as a surprise to the lady knitters of this country to learn that garments were submitted by men—very creditable efforts, too, in fact so commendable was one, a "Fair Isle" jumper, that it simply had to have a place among the prize winners. There was such a large contribution by children that we understand it has already been decided that the next Dhariwal competition must include a class for children only; it is difficult to judge their work against that of experienced knitters, yet their efforts deserve special recognition.

An interesting feature of the competition was the originality displayed in the use of the knitting wools. Imagine the surprise of the Judging Committee in discovering several articles apparently made from fabric, which on closer inspection proved to be exquisite examples of tapestry, worked in various coloured wools. Under this heading came also a most delightful tapestry rug, a work of art in colour scheme and execution. Thinking, mere men, that they had at last mastered their subject, the judges arrived at an attractive woollen scarf, with a dog woven into either end "a fine example" of tapestry they brought, to be again disillusioned on discovering the dogs to be intricately knitted in—a beautiful piece of work.

All articles submitted will be returned at the earliest possible opportunity, but competitors are requested to exercise a little patience as a great deal of work is involved in packing and despatch.

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Indian News From Here And There

Muttra Letter

KIDNAPPING CHARGE AGAINST TONGAWALA

U. P. Goldsmiths To Confer

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA (By Mail.)

The Muttra police has challaned Mohammed Ahmed, a Tongawala resident of Goberdhan, a town in Muttra District, under Sec. 366 for the alleged offence of kidnapping a minor boy aged about nine years old.

According to the statement of the boy, which he made in the Court of Kunwar Drigpal Singh, Hon. Special Magistrate, he was induced by the Tongawala to accompany him, which he did. The Tongawala brought him to Muttra in his Tonga and thence he went to Brindaban from where he returned in the night. While coming back from Brindaban he made a criminal assault on him and when he shouted, his cry was heard by another Tongawala which also happened to pass that way. Mohammed Ahmed, seeing a Tonga approaching left the place suddenly with his Tonga leaving the boy in the Jungle. When the other Tonga came to the place where the boy was weeping, and the owner of it, after hearing the whole story from the boy, chased the first Tonga and caught him in the way. The police challaned him under Sec. 366 I.P.C.

GOLD SMITHS TO CONFER.

At a general meeting of the Goldsmiths' Association, Muttra held under the presidentship of Thakur Bhajanlal, it has been decided to hold a provincial Conference of the goldsmiths of the United Provinces on the July 26. Efforts are being made to secure co-operation of the Muslim goldsmiths as well.

EXCISE RAID.

Mr. Bhagwat Sarup, Excise Inspector, has challaned two local dealers in English drugs and medicines under Sec. 60 of the Excise Act, for keeping certain drugs which should be sold after obtaining a licence from the Government. The said dealers have been enlarged on bail.

FARMERS ALLOWED TO KILL PIGS AND DEER

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, July 17.

It was a long-standing grievance of the Kolhapur peasantry that the pigs and deer, from the Maharaja's Parks and preserved forests in the State, were playing great havoc with the crops, and that as all were forbidden to kill the wild animals they had to silently suffer the total ruin of their crops! After innumerable applications to the State authorities and some publicity in the Marathi Press, H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja has at long last, issued an order, giving permission to all farmers in the State to kill pigs and deer that may come in their fields to destroy crops. Of course, they are to do this killing, subject to the rules and regulations governing the use of firearms in the State. This Huzur order, published in the Kolhapur "Gazette" dated 9th July, 1936, is hailed as a God-send, and the poor peasantry is showering blessings on the Maharaja.

The Durbar has issued a gazette extraordinary the other day, notifying to the public that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Kolhapur, the annual birthday festivities for celebrating the 40th birthday of H. H. Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb, G. C. I. E., G. C. S. I., are suspended this year. The Maharaja's 40th birthday comes off on the 19th instant. The gazette further says that the Maharaja desires that none of his subjects even outside Kolhapur city should hold any public functions that day.

Vithu Kushappa Mane, who was tried and convicted by the Sessions Judge of Kolhapur, under I. P. C. 302, for willfully shooting dead one Mr. Denge, while he was fast asleep in his house, had appealed to the Kolhapur High Court, which after hearing the appeal enhanced the lower court's punishment of life-imprisonment and sentenced the accused to death. The prisoner is now awaiting his doom in the central prison here. In the meanwhile he is sending his petition for mercy to the Maharaja. For a long time none of the murders in the Kolhapur State has been punished with death here; and consequently this decision of the High Court has created a sensation!

FAIZPUR'S PRIDE & RESPONSIBILITY

East Khandesh Must Make Congress Session A Success

(From Our Correspondent).
FAIZPUR, (By Mail).

More than seven hundred persons assembled in a meeting at Bhalod, a village near Faizpur, on the 11th instant. Mr. Sukabhau, a local Congress worker, presided.

Mr. Sane-Guruji, a popular worker here, described in a poetic manner and with sincerity, how very fortunate the people in the Faizpur area were to have the golden opportunity of holding the Annual Congress Session at Faizpur. The Congress came to Maharashtra after a long period of 40 years, and it was Faizpur Congress workers that got this opportunity. It was the fond dream of Mahatma Gandhi to find the whole India in a village, and they must feel themselves proud in being the chosen few in materialising that dream of Gandhiji:

DESHPANDE'S APPEAL.

Mr. G. A. Deshpande then told them why it was that the choice of Maharashtra Congress workers fell upon the Faizpur area; for said he, it was East Khandesh that stood first in the whole of Maharashtra in the enrolment of Congress members, in raising the highest amount to Rajendra Nidhi, and in sending the largest number of workers to Jail during the Satyagraha campaign.

It is a reward for their services during last five years and all the suffering they had undergone during the period.

But this prize, however noble, had tremendous responsibilities. They must prepare themselves to carry on successfully their duty. There they were to strike a new path in the annals of Congress history, really a bold departure from the usual Sessions in the cities. Therefore they must organise themselves to supply the requirements of arranging the Congress Session just as they would celebrate a festival in their village. Help in all forms, manual labour as well as money, voluntary services as well as material required for Session.

In conclusion Mr. Deshpande exhorted them to so organise themselves as to find themselves after the Session ten times stronger than what they were that day. That exactly was the object of village Congress.

SARDAR'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Dadasaheb Chaudhari the Congress leader of the Lewa Patidar community and of the Faizpur area, asked the audience whether they were not of the same Lewa blood as Vallabhbhai Patel and Ras and Bardoli peasants. It was their duty to make the best of the greatest opportunity given to them by providence. Lewas could not call themselves Lewas if they were not Congress-minded.

REGULATING CINE EXHIBITIONS

Hyderabad Resident's Order

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, July 17.

In consequence of the Motimahal Tragedy the British Resident at Hyderabad issued orders to form amendments to rules for regulation of cinematograph exhibitions in the administered areas of the Hyderabad State for prevention of recurrence of any such tragedy.

According to the rules no building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions, to which, Act of 1918 applies, unless it is adequately insured against fire and provides with adequate number of clearly indicated exits, so placed and maintained as readily to afford audience to have ample means of safe egress.

LIMITS OF LAW.

By adequate means, nine linear feet of exit way is for 450 square feet of sitting space inside. The seating in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to exits and gangways, and staircases and passages leading to exits shall during the presence of the public in the building be kept clear of obstruction. It is also laid down in the rules that every person intending to open a cinematograph exhibition, shall make application to the magistrate, accompanied by plans for sanction. Unless it is licensed, no cinematograph shall be opened for exhibition.

Our Nasik Letter

League's Betrayal Of Abyssinia Condemned At Nasik Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, (By Mail).

A resolution lending strong support to the resolutions, which Mr. A. Aingar intends to move in the forthcoming Sessions of the Legislative Assembly, seeking to sever all connections of India with the League and condemning the League of Nations for its betrayal of Abyssinia was unanimously passed at a public meeting, held here. This evening, under the auspices of the Nasik District Youth League, Mr. G. H. Deshpande presiding.

TURN TO NATIONAL POLITICS

All the speakers, including Mahant Sitaramdas Shastri, the president of the Nasik D.C.C. as also Messrs. M. V. Janorkar, Ranka and S. P. Joshi, criticised and condemned the League in strong words, while the president, Mr. Deshpande, warned not to look at the demonstration as an indiction of helplessness, but declared that thereby, they were giving an important turn to the politics of our nation, and paving the way to the formation of a worldwide union of the exploited nations of the world against Imperialism, to establish a better world order on socialistic lines, and establish permanent peace, and save the civilisations of the world from the catastrophe, to which the Imperialist-cum-capitalist-nations are leading it.

Impressive speeches, appealing the public to vote for the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, were delivered by Messrs. G. H. Dashpande and V. B. Manerikar at a public meeting held last night in the Malaviya Chowk, Panchavati, under the auspices of the Nasik City Congress Committee, Mahant Sitaramdas Shastri presiding.

VIGOROUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The City Congress Committee have now launched Vigorous Election Campaign in the city, and public meetings are being held under the auspices of the same, in each and every Municipal ward, at which prominent Congressmen exhort the public to vote for the Congress Candidates and render all necessary assistance and co-operation to make the Congress triumphant in the elections to the provincial Legislatures.

Departure Of Everest Expeditionists

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINI TAL, July 18.

Messrs. Gavin, Windham and Oliver, members of this year's Mount Everest expedition who have come here, were guests at the Government House.

After a week's stay, Oliver will leave for North West Frontier Province to join his regiment. Others are proceeding to Bombay for joining Ruttledge and Morrison "en route" to England.

CONGRESS PARTY BUSY

Selecting Candidates For Coming Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)
MALWAN, July 16.

There is lull everywhere owing to rains. Only non-Brahmins and students created a stir. With the completion of the Perfect-Roll-Period, the Party leaders are busy to select candidates for the forthcoming elections. Already Mr. Tavade of Deoghad and Mrs. Parab from Ratnagiri both practising pleaders, who have served the Non-Brahmin party, have declared their intention to contest the election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Ratnagiri Southern Constituency.

Mr. Savant, prominent Non-Brahmin leader may enter the field.

The Election Board appointed by the District Congress Committee at its Ratnagiri meeting in May last, is busy scrutinizing the applications so far received by the office at Malvan. The candidates are to be selected from amongst staunch Congressmen. Mr. Pandit from Devrukh and Shet Kashiram Redij may contest from Ratnagiri North. Mr. Kher, Solicitor from Bombay may enter the field on Congress ticket.

I understand that Mr. Achutrao Patwardhan, Socialist member of Working Committee is going to visit this district.

There was a students meeting to protest against the Matric massacre. There was a meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. Ajagoanker, ex-Headmaster of Topiwala High School, and he condemned the attitude of the University.

HAMID ALI FOR BERLIN OLYMPIAD.

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 18.

Mr. Hamidali, a local athlete started for Karachi this evening for joining the Berlin Olympiad.

Interviewed Mr. Hamidali said that the Government was partly meeting his expenses and partly himself.

Mr. Deenanath Mehta (Hockey player) who sailed to Germany by the mail boat on Saturday to take part in the Olympic games at Berlin. He was accompanied by his wife.

Whipping Up Anti-Congress Forces

BIHAR MINISTER AND SATELLITES IN CONCLAVE

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, July 18.

The organisation and consolidation of the anti-Congress forces in connection with the coming elections would seem to have been the main purpose of the present visit of Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, Minister, Local Self-Government.

Judging from the conversations and consultations he has been having during the last few days, he has been here apart from his principal lieutenants from various districts who are of course here, he has been meeting by special appointment selected representatives from districts on different dates, the main burden of the deliberations being how to offer fight to the Congress during the coming elections. It is understood that no secret is being made of the fact that the Governor is in close touch with the proceedings of the organisation and it appears that the Minister will discuss his estimate of the situation with the Governor on returning to Ranchi, for which purpose he is said to be noting down his conclusions. So far as can be gathered the Minister and his friends count on what they regard to be disunity in the Congress ranks, which they seem to think is likely to be aggravated by favouritism or the communal considerations influencing selection of Congress candidates. The growing Kisan movement seems to be causing them deep anxiety, but with the pursuit of a sympathetic policy which the Governor has been insisting on the zamindars to pursue, they hope to tackle successfully this aspect of their difficulties.

FORMULA WORKED

It is understood that as a result of recent conversations at Ranchi between the Governor and the selected representatives of the zamindars of Gaya and Patna, a formula has been worked out for revision in the high incidence of rent in areas where rent in kind was converted into cash during the period of high prices. The formula is expected to be soon announced. The hope is also entertained that the Governor will be able to get the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga and the moderates and others outside the Minister's sphere of influence to join forces with the Minister, thereby evolving a common platform of all non-Congress elements.

DIFFERENCE OVERCOME

The sense of elections seems to be also evident over the reported success of Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Education Minister, in negotiating a coalition with the Moslem Independents led by Maulana Sajjad, an influential divine and a man of Congress sympathies, who was expected to offer tough fight to the Moslem Ministerialists. If there appeared difference between these two Moslem groups over the goal of Independence on which Maulana Sajjad has been insisting, it has been got over by the latter accepting Syed Abdul Aziz's formula of the goal, being the achievement of responsible Government involving the transfer of the maximum control to the people, provided the other details are talked over and arranged. The Moslem Independents have by a majority decided upon collaborating with the Moslem Ministerialists.

CONGRESS UNPERTURBED

In the meanwhile, the Congress preparations are in full swing and Congress circles laugh over anticipation of splits in their ranks.

EDUCATE YOUR CO-RELIGIONISTS

Sir R. Chinoy's Advice To Muslims Not To Hanker After Privileges

"It is most humiliating for a community to be always in need of special privileges safe-guards and protection. It should, therefore, be the ambition of every Mussalman to put forth his best efforts in the direction of educating the community along proper lines, so that they may rise to a position to which they are legimately entitled in the public life of this country."

So said Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, in his presidential speech delivered on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Sunday evening.

Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, welcoming the guests, thanked the patrons and helpers of the Jamiat. He thanked various journals and particularly the "Bombay Chronicle" for the encouragement and help they had given, throughout.

The Secretary, Mr. F. M. Baig, gave a report of the activities of the Jamiat for the year 1935. Special mention was made of the award of seven scholarships to poor and deserving students that was made possible by the financial help rendered by Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, one of the patrons of the Jamiat.

The report prominently mentioned the efforts made by the Jamiat to take advantage of Dr. Ambedkar's speech at Yeola. An attempt was also made to bring about a meeting between Mr. K. L. Gauba and Dr. Ambedkar.

SINK DIFFERENCES.

Dr. U. M. Daud Pota, M.A., Ph.D., called upon young Muslims to sink petty jealousies and differences and march forward. "Hark back to the Prophet and Allah" was the slogan he advised Muslim youth to adopt.

The Prophet had enjoined on them the pursuit of knowledge, both for men and women. There was not much support for the cruel "purda" in the Quoran. But the Mullas had given their own interpretation. They had created various sects and sown the seeds of dissension among Muslims. But the time had come when they should fight against narrow and invidious differences, and march forward with the rest of the world.

With a vote of thanks and refreshments the meeting terminated.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)

P. M.
7-30 Big Ben. Davis Cup Inter-Zone Finals: commentaries by Capt. H. B. T. Wakelam and Col. R. H. Brand. From Wimbledon
9-25 News and Announcements.
9-45 The Cellini Trio Marion Browne (Soprano).

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 Selection of Indian Music.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. A Recorded Programme. (H.M.V.)
5-0 Relay of Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema.
6-0 Talk (Marathi): "Child Education in Japan" By Sonabai Joglekar.
6-15 Gujerati Songs. Himmatlal Purshottam.
7-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi). Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 Violin Solos. Palsekar.
7-30 Gavthi Saheb. A Humorous sketch in Marathi, Presented by Cinephonic Stars, Directed by S.N. Chapekar.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Light Music. Indirabai Wadkar with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk: "India and the World History of Art" By R. Van Leyden.
10-0 A Concert.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Naat. By A.I.R. Artists (Chorus).
8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Asawri.
8-20 Wazir Khan. Khayal Shudh Malhar.
8-30 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Khayal Gond Malhar.
8-40 Malang Khan. Vichitra Vreena—Mian ki Malhar.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Care of Children" By Saeda Umar Uddin.
9-0 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. Thumri Asa.
9-10 Allah Bandi. Thumri Paraj.
9-20 P.S. Mukherji. Sarod—Lalit.
9-25 Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Majal kis ki hai ae sitamgar sunae tujko jo char baten. Bhala kiya itibar tune hazar munh hai hazar baten." (Dagh).
9-35 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. "Kisi ko de ke dil koi nawasanj-i-fughan kion ho Na ho jab dil hi sine men to phir munh men zaban kion ho." (Ghalib).
9-45 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gun Kali.
9-50 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. "Faqat yar jaur-o-jafa janta hai Yahi janta hai to kia janta hai." (Shaita).

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music. (Instrumental).
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Barari.
6-10 Wazir Khan of Delhi. Khayal Handol.
6-20 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin (English).
6-40 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. Thumri Bhim Plasi.
6-50 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Mand.
7-0 Wazir Khan of Delhi. Thumri Purbi.
7-10 Mukherji and Sabiri. Sarod and Sarangi—Nautch tune.
7-15 Barkat Ali Khan of Lahore. Geet.
7-25 Wazir Khan of Delhi. "Do roz men shabab ka alam guzar gaya Badnam karne aya tha badnam kar gaya." (Abdul Asar Hafeez).
7-35 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Dadra.
7-45 "For Villagers Only"
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Railway thieves—II" By Syed Wazir Ali Shah.
9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra (Melody of Thunder) "Naghma-i-Raad"
9-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaun. Dadra.
9-15 Songs from the Mahabarat. (Part IV) By A.I.R. Artists.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani)
10-0 2nd News Bulletin (English)
10-15 Talk (English): "Labour conditions in Hill Stations" By Col. B. Gale.
10-30 A Light Studio Concert. Helen Minney, Soprano. Gracia Duveck, Entertainer, Ethel Gateley and Thelma Barron, Pianoforte. Thelma Barron: Waltz, "Die Fledermaus," Arr. Grunfield. (The Bat). Helen Minney, "Mia Picirella" from the Opera, Salvator Rosa. "Spring the Fiddler," Cecil Baumer. Gracia Duveck. "The Bus Vonductor." H. Minney, T. Barron and G. Duveck. (Vocal Trio). "Music, when soft voices die." Ethen Gateley and Thelma Barron. Piano Duet. Overture "Poet and Peasant." Helen Minney and Gracia Duveck. Comedy Dialogue. "The Registry Office." Thelma Barron. "Rondo Brilliante," Weber. Helen Minney. "June and you," Cecil Law. "Trees," Oscar Rasebach. Gracia Duveck. "Reminiscences of Mama's Maidenhood." H. Minney and T. Barron. Vocal Duet from "Madame Butterfly." Puccini. (Relayed from Simla Studio).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

p.m.
12-36 SB A Light Vocal and Instrumental Concert featuring Nobby Clarke—Entertainer. Jack Holmes and his Orchestra. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 Talk: "Life of Sir R.N. Mukherjee." By Nripen Chatterjee (2nd Series).
2-6 Light Bengali Songs. Prafullabala Provabaty.
2-36 Talk: "Dowry System and the Present Condition of Society" By Mrs. P. De.
5-6 SB I.F.A. Shield Competition Football Commentary.
6-6 Talk: "Cultivation of Tobacco in Bengal" By Babu H.C. Roy.
6-26 Light Bengali Songs. Shamali Rakshit. Basanti Das Gupta. Nirvarani Sen. Kamala Roy. Parul Chowdhury Amiya Sircar.
7-41 Instrumental Music. Behar Orchestra conducted by Farak Nath Dey.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB A Light Vaudeville Programme from the Studio, featuring: Marjorie Verne, Light Comedienne. Con Aston, Songs at the Piano. The Aloha Boys, Hawaiin Airs and Melodies—Vocal and Instrumental.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).

p.m.
9-6 SB Vocal Music (Bengali) Sunil Bose. Harshadev Roy. Kalipada Pathak.
9-51 SB Talk: "Accounts not accounted for." By Chitra Gupta.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English.)

CIVIC DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL

Depressed Classes Mission Support

In the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, on Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah's Bill for removal of Civic Disabilities, the Hon. General Secretary, of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India says:—

My Society is in full agreement with the objects and reasons for the introduction of such a necessary bill. It is beyond question that the so-called untouchables, who number nearly one-fifth of the total Hindu population, have been suffering from untold miseries and privations for centuries together at the hands of orthodox caste Hindus whose numbers are overwhelming. All attempts made by leaders like Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Mahatma Gandhi, and other men and women of sympathy and feeling, have so far not succeeded in altogether breaking the barriers which still exist between caste-Hindus and their Hindu brethren who are generally treated worse than animals.

HUMANITARIAN WORK.

To break the barriers is no easy task. It requires a super-human effort. All men and women who have undertaken this humanitarian work find that century-old customs which prevent the untouchables from enjoying their birth-rights and privileges as human beings stand in their way, and Courts are incapable of overriding the customs which have acquired a certain sanctity extremely difficult to defy or be set at naught. To argue therefore that time, which is a great healer of social wounds, will change the minds of opponents gradually is a great chimera or fanciful conception. It is therefore absolutely felt that a legislative Act alone will restore to the unfortunate sufferers the recognition of all rights and privileges which the Caste-Hindus alone enjoy.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Shravan Sud 2, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-akhar 30, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 16, 1305
Hightide: 0-42; 13-19
Lowtide: 6-35; 19-33
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Union Football Match: Jubbulpore Station XV vs. The Bombay Gymkhana, Kick off 6 p.m.
Women's Public Meeting: Blavatsky Lodge, 5 p.m. (S.T.) to support Social Bills in Assembly.

Wednesday, July 22.

Standing Committee: 4-10 p.m.
Schools Committee: 5-40 p.m.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY

During the last month of June 1936 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the Damodardas Tapidas, Charitable Dispensary was 1,074. Among them the number of new admission was 348.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held on Tuesday, (28th instant) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRANCHOT TONE
MADGE EVANS
in

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
●JACK BUCHANAN
in a MUSICAL VERSION of the Famous Play—
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
LAUGHTER, ROMANCE & SONG in the Days of Chivalry
Also NEW Silly Symphony: "THREE LITTLE WOLVES."

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS
dancing and romancing to the tingling tunes of 7 new song sensations, in—

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"When Knights were Bold" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Riff-Raff". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Exclusive Story." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Majnu 1935" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Us This Night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"New Adventures of Tarzan". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Sons O'Guns." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON — "Registan-ki-Rani." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia." Time as usual.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the Council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 22nd instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office. Parel, Poybawdi.

"J. M. SEN-GUPTA DAY" AT KALYAN

The members of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan will meet in their Association Hall at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant to commemorate the death anniversary of late Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta of Bengal.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

An urgent meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. to empower the Executive Committee to elect the President of the Conference.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "Thoughts in Bundehishna relating to the Creation of the World."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Mr. A. S. Trollip will deliver a lecture on "Baby Safety" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Students are requested to attend in time.

HINDU NATIONALIST PARTY

Under the auspices of All-India Hindu Nationalist Party a public meeting will be held at Hindu Youngmen's Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 7-0 p.m. Messrs. M. N. Talpade, S. N. Modak, Manubhai C. Pandya, S. S. Kavalekar and others will speak on "Work Before Us."

The meeting of the members of Provincial Committee, All-India Hindu Nationalist Party, will be held after the close of the above meeting when rules and regulations of the Party will be finally settled.

SEPTUAGENARIAN'S FATAL FALL

An old man of seventy, Damodar Naroba, residing at Mount Road, Mazagaon, died on Saturday afternoon at the K.E.M. Hospital.

It appears that on the 16th instant, he was going to the latrine when he accidentally slipped and fell, knocking his head against a stone. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday.

Inquest is fixed for to-day (Monday).

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

With a view to make the open sessions of the Bombay Students' Conference interesting, lively and exhaustive, the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference has provisionally decided on the following procedure:—

FIRST DAY: SATURDAY, 1st AUGUST 1936.

(1) Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
(2) Address of the President of the Conference.
(3) Discussion and adoption of the THESIS based on the Students' Charter and drafted and adopted by the Executive Committee.

SECOND DAY: SUNDAY 2nd AUGUST 1936

(1) Moving and considering the Resolutions.

In view of the above procedure to be followed at the Conference, the Students' of the Bombay are requested to forward their Resolutions within the frame-work of the aims and objects of the Conference to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Conference, c|o The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Narayan Ashram, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4, on or before Monday the 27th instant at 8-30 p.m.

SAKSHARATA-PRASAR-SANGHA

Saksharata-Prasar-Sangha is to be naugurated under the Chairmanship of Principal Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, B.A., LL.B., S.T.C.D., to spread literacy among the adult workers in the mill area of Bombay, at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the premises of the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel.

LATE SETH M. M. CAMA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

The first death anniversary of the well-known Parsi philanthropist and the founder of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, the late Seth Merwanji M. Cama will be celebrated, under the joint auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Gatha Society, to-day (Monday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin St., Hornby Road, Fort, at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji, Kt., will speak on "Lines of Iranian Research", Dr. Irach J. Taraporewala, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Ervad H. D. Unvala will speak on "The Noble Lifework of Seth Merwanji Cama".

Dr. Dadiba N. Saher, J.P., has consented to preside. The gathering is open to the public and all are cordially invited.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The following is the programme of lectures on "The Cultural Contribution of various Nationalities to World Civilisation". All the Meetings will be held at the "Bowen Memorial Hall" of the Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, on dates mentioned below. For all the meetings the time is: 6 p.m. for social, and 6-30 p.m. for meeting. To-day (Monday), G. E. Nolthenius de Man, Consul for Netherlands, on "The Contribution of Holland"; Monday (27th instant) Rev. H. Heras, S.J., on "The Contribution of Spain"; Monday, (3rd August) Dr. O. Urchs, on "The Contribution of Germany"; Monday, (10th August) Mr. E. Wanner, on "The Contribution of Switzerland".

DHOBIS' S.O.S. TO MAYOR

Urge Continuance Of "Status Quo" In Respect Of Charges For Stones

The members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Dhobies' Union, have submitted the following representation on behalf of the Union to the Mayor and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Gentlemen,

There are about 1,500 dhobies washing the clothes of Bombay citizens on the Wash-stones of the Municipality at the Mahaluxmi Ghat. There are about 609 stones to which tanks are attached and to which Bhatties are given. The Mahaluxmi Ghat was at first a large area and the men used to get much facility in the matter of washing and drying at the rate of Rs. 2 per stone. Gradually the Municipality took away a plot of land which it sold to the Railway Company and some more was snatched off on the Arthur Road side to be given to farmers for farming purposes. A large amount of money was realised from these inroads made upon the rights of the Dhobies. Thereafter the Municipality raised the rent to Rs. 3 and thence to Rs. 4 and at last to Rs. 6. Now Gentlemen, the Municipality wants to raise the rents as follows:—

For 7 Bhatties Rs. 10; and for 11 Bhatties Rs. 15.

HARD ON DHOBIES

We beg to submit that looking to the present condition and the low standard of life which the Dhobies of Bombay have to put up with, the above increase is unjustifiable, and will lead to great hardship among a poor and honest community serving as a useful asset to the people of Bombay.

The Standing Committee has calculated the above increase from the number of Bhatties but we protest that there is no connection whatsoever between the stone and the bhatti and the calculation of the rent of the stone on the basis of Bhatties is inaccurate and incorrect.

WRONG CALCULATION

There is no system evolved by the Municipal Department to calculate the amount of water used by each stone and yet to impose a fit uniform increase is certainly unfair on the part of the Municipality.

It is stated that the Dhobies have moved too late in the matter but we beg to state that no information was given to any Washerman on the Dhobi Ghat about the increase till only a fortnight ago.

We beg, therefore, that you will rescind the resolution passed by the Standing Committee on the issue and restore the previous order of things.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING

TO SUPPORT SOCIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

A public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference) at the Blavatsky Lodge (Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to support the Social Bills which are pending before the Legislative Assembly. Sir Govindrao Madgaokar will preside. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divetia and Mr. K. Natarajan will speak at the meeting.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs had a very quiet week-end with a whist drive at St. Martin's Club and a debate at the Willingdon Gymkhana, Santa Cruz.

The chief activities during this season are sports, both indoor and outdoor. There were over a dozen cricket matches and a Gymkhana Badminton Tournament which evoked great interest.

Talking about sport my attention is drawn to a letter from a Bandraite which says:—

"In St. Sebastian's Colony at Bandra, there is a piece of ground known as the Tank Ground, where cricket matches are played throughout the season. This ground is at present in a mess, which is caused by the heaping of the mud from the drainage construction works. This has been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, who promised to do the needful, but nothing seems to have been done as yet."

I visited this ground yesterday and found that clearing work is in progress but I am sure the authorities concerned could employ more labour and thus hurry on with the work.

MOTOR ACCIDENT

Of late Ghodbunder Road has had several accidents. I have many a time written on the speed-limit that the Bandra Police had intended enforcing in the suburbs, but nothing has come out of it as yet.

On Saturday at about 4-15 p.m. another motor accident occurred. A car driven by a European, proceeding towards Juhu, knocked down a vegetable vendor.

The injured man was removed to the Bandra Hospital, where he died three minutes after having been placed on the dressing table. The European gentleman was rendered unconscious and had to be detained for treatment.

FOUR-YEAR OLD CHILD KILLED

Knocked Down By Motor Car At Colaba

Muriel Eleanor, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. George Alexander Williams, a Quartermaster Sergeant, was knocked down by motor car No. W-716, stated to be belonging to Maj. Adams, on Colaba Road, last evening.

The child was removed to the British Military Hospital, but died a few hours later.

The inquest is fixed for Wednesday (22nd instant).

DESHMUKH EXAMINES NARENDRA DEV

Acharya Narendra Dev who came down to Bombay on Friday for medical consultation, was examined by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh on Sunday. It appears that an X-Ray examination has been advised after which Dr. Deshmukh will again examine Mr. Narendra Dev

Fatal Accident

A sea-faring Pathan, engaged as a labourer at the Bombay Central Station to take down buffaloes from goods trains, was run over by a cattle goods train, near Grant Road on Sunday morning. Both his legs were cut.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but succumbed to the injuries.

The inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

Ry. Employee Killed On Rails

The dead body of a man with his head smashed was brought to the morgue late on Saturday night.

It was that of Shaligram Balgovind, a leverman of Byculla Bridge Cabin.

It appears that he was to join duty at midnight on Saturday, and was going to his cabin through the railway lines at about 10 p.m. He was struck by 611- Down Kurla Local and was killed.

The inquest is fixed for to-day (Monday).

Bombay Presidency Referees' Association

Appointments, Indian Football League, for week ending 26th July 1936:—

Wednesday 22nd July, 5-45 p.m.: Matunga United vs. Kanara Saraswats—Mr. W. E. Rispin.
Saturday 25th July, 4-40 p.m.: Mahim Sports vs. D. L. I. Followers—Mr. I. B. Sen-Gupta, Mr. H. P. Kennedy and Mr. D. Lingham.
Saturday 25th July, 5-45 p.m.: Rainbow F. C. vs. Bhoiwada Cross—Mr. H. P. Kennedy, Mr. A. T. Paul and Mr. M. C. Gupta.
Sunday 26th July, 4-40 p.m.: Matunga United vs. Havero Sports—Mr. U. C. Dutt, Mr. S. A. Ranganatham and Mr. B. L. Banerjee.
Sunday 26th July, 5-45 p.m.: Bengal Club vs. Parel Sports—Mr. M. C. Kotian, Mr. L. Hibbert and Mr. D. M. Kunder.

SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Dakshini Brahmin Bhagini Samaj in the Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum, has supported the main principles of the Bill of Dr. Deshmukh with respect to Hindu Women's right to property, and recommends it to members of their community as well to those of other community for support.

MOGOCO SPORTS CLUB

The Mogoco Sports Club celebrated its annual social gathering and prize distribution on Sunday, in the premises of the Morarji Goculdas Mills at Parel. The function was held in the Gymnasium Hall, and Sheth Baijinathjee presided.

The guests of the evening were treated to refreshments, and music by Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. M. C. Munshi will meet his students in Economics to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Bldg., South Wing.

Fr. J. Dhur will meet his students in German to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in An Advanced Course in Metaphysics to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College.

Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio Communication to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Muslim League Board

The meeting of the Muslim League Provincial Parliamentary Board held at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, Bombay, on Sunday, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning till 8-30 in the night, is considered a personal triumph for Mr. Jinnah. Giving his views on the meeting and on the recent rumours circulated in a certain section of the Press, which were by their very nature false, a prominent member of the League said that it would be better if it were realised that the Muslims were also an intelligent people and it was futile to imagine that they could be imposed upon. Politics, he added provided ample scope for the play of opportunism but Mr. Jinnah and his League to-day stood out unperturbed by the rumours. In this connection it is suggested that in view of the coming Reforms, reactionaries have no place for the simple reason that they do not find the peg of official bloc inside the legislatures to hang on.

Chilly Breeze This Week!

Periods of bright sunshine, with intermittent light showers and sultry nights—that's the forecast of the weather during the week-end. But on Sunday night a breeze, more piercing than that blowing steadily before, roused the hopes of the citizens that, during this week, weather would be more relieving and that there would be more rainfall.

Although rainfall figures recorded by the Colaba expert reveal that rainfall was above normal during the last week, most of the days during the week were spent in bright sunshine and a few showers here and there. Heat, in the nights, was oppressive.

But on Sunday night a strong northwesterly wind set in, followed by more powerful showers; the depression in the Bay was more remarkable, the sea more rough and the sky overcast with typical monsoon clouds—in short, a happy augury for this week!

DEFECTIVE DATA OF INDIAN POPULATION

Prof. Ghosh's New Formula To Assess Fertility

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute was held at the University Building on Saturday with Prof. McLean of the Wilson College in the chair. Prof. D. Ghosh, the University Reader in Economics, read a paper on "Data on the Fertility of the Indian Population."

He distinguished the two uses to which the data on fertility could be put, namely, to assess the possible rate of change of any population in the future and to determine the contribution of different factors to 'fertility'.

DEFECTIVE DATA

Referring to the data of the Indian population which were collected at the 1931 census, Prof. Ghosh remarked that these did not help to determine the possible rate of change in population in future.

In regard to the determination of the contribution of different factors towards fertility, the University Reader was of the opinion that the Indian data suffered from the serious defect of being not adequately 'representative' of the total Indian population.

A NEW FORMULA

Mr. Ghosh arrived at a new formula by which he determined the distribution of ages of wives at marriage.

Applying this 'new formula' through a simple statistical procedure of tests, the Professor showed that the estimate of gross or total fertility of 4.2 per family arrived at by the Census Commissioner was too high. In his opinion the correct rate was about 3.8. This, he said, would make a difference of 40 children per 100 families.

In conclusion, he suggested that at the 1941 census an attempt should be made to collect information regarding specific fertility rates, by improved methods at the time. The expanded scope at such a time would be of immense help to the student of the population problem.

A lively discussion followed.

JOINT MEETING OF CITY CONGRESS EXECUTIVES

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee notify that the first meeting of the Joint Session of the members of the B. P. C. C. and the members of all the Councils of the District Committees in the Congress Province of Bombay will be held on the 15th August 1936 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Shop Assistants' Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Servants' of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1936

STATES PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's presidential speech at the Indian States People's Conference at Karachi is a trenchant criticism of the anomalous position of the States people in the Indian polity. It brings out vividly their hard lot under undisguised despotism, which in most cases has not the redeeming feature of beneficence, of their unprecedented difficulties in fighting for their rights, of the isolation they suffer in the fight, and, above all, of the dark and uncertain prospect even in the future Government of India. The President indulges in no exaggeration when he describes the States as constituting in themselves "an under-world the secrets of which would take years to unravel and decades to obliterate". He under-states the position when he describes them as being designed to be the Ulster of Federal India. For, while they are certainly designed to prevent the political unity of the whole of India, they are themselves far worse than Ulster, being under autocratic rule as against the self-government of Ulster.

Lucknow Resolution

Dr. Pattabhi's speech naturally lays special stress on the relation between the Congress and States people. As the latter's lot is far worse than that of the people in British India, they are ordinarily entitled to greater assistance from the Congress, but for various reasons they receive less, and that is the anomaly which Dr. Pattabhi attacks with all his wonted vigour. "It should be the equal concern of the Congress", he says, "to see that the internal autonomy of the States and the provinces is equally well-secured for the people of the respective areas", and he points out how "in this view the Lucknow Congress has stated that it stands for the same civil, political and democratic liberties for every part of India". But, he asks: "Why then does it say that the struggle for liberty within the States has to be carried on by the people of the States themselves?" He describes this attitude as "taking away with the left hand what is given by the right." There is force in the charge. We have said before that the Lucknow resolution is not felicitously worded. The Congress, we believe, recognises its obligation to the States people and to fight for their liberty; but it recognises, too, the special difficulties of intervening in the special conditions of the States. In other words it finds that the struggle for Swaraj—of course, for all—on the States front is tactically hardest and that it may be better tactics to win the struggle on a more favourable front and then extend to the States people the full benefit of the triumph, even if the latter process should take some time. If that is the position, it may be brought out in a better resolution than the one passed at Lucknow.

Right Of Self-Determination

The question of Swaraj for the States people inevitably raises the specific issue of their position in the Federation of the future. The proposed Federal Scheme gives them no constitutional rights whatsoever. If this glaring feature of the new Constitution is not specifically condemned by the Congress, it may be urged that the Congress has rejected the whole Constitution and, therefore, it was not necessary to reject specifically this or that particular feature of it. That is a cogent argument, provided it is clearly understood that the Constituent Assembly which is demanded for formulating a fresh Constitution must contain representatives from the States. Else it would mean either that British India does not bother about Swaraj for the States or would impose upon them a scheme of Swaraj while claiming self-determination for itself. If, therefore, the right position is that the proposed Constituent Assembly should include representatives of the States people, that point also needs to be specifically cleared in the resolution on the States or on the Constituent Assembly. In this connection it behoves all champions of the rights of the States people not to magnify the shortcomings in the resolutions of the Congress but to improve them by offering constructive suggestions.

Storm Bursts

The storm has burst over Spain. That unfortunate country is now in the midst of the crisis which had been threatening it for sometime. The Government and its Fascist-cum-Militarist enemies are in a life and death grip. The messages are quite confusing. But one thing does emerge clearly out of them. The so-called supporters of -the radical Government sowed the wind of dissensions amongst themselves and they are inevitably reaping the whirlwind of a reactionary revolt which menaces the very existence of a radical regime and which is in fact blowing Spain into the frightful arms of Fascism. The reactionaries seem to have organised the revolt well. It is militarist and widespread. How much of the army is with them is not known, but the extent and intensity of the rebellion shows that the number is, unfortunately, considerable. We do not, however, believe that the loyal forces are not strong enough to fight them. We hope the Government will emerge successful, especially because of the welcome promptitude with which the Trade Union leaders have realised their power and their duty and ordered a general strike in areas under the control of rebels. The co-operation of the Government forces and the Trade Unions can yet make Spain safe against Fascism and reaction. The successful end of this co-operation will be an international blessing in the present circumstances when, thanks to the encouragement received by Mussolini and Hitler, the spectre of Fascism is stalking over half of Europe and seriously threatening the peace of the whole world.

Why This Somersault?

The somersault that the Cricket authorities in India have executed so completely in the matter of Amarnath is surprising not only for its suddenness but also for the utter ridiculousness of the reason that has been advanced for it. The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram's self-laudatory "I am a strict disciplinarian" is, of course, nothing more deserving of notice than the cheap joke of a third-rate music hall clown. It evoked a contemptuous smile. But the statement of the Nawab of Bhopal calls for serious protest and a demand for full facts. That cryptic statement explains nothing, but it provokes some questions. The President, under his emergency powers, was entitled to act as the Board, that is, as the supreme and final appellate authority. Under those emergency powers, he decided upon a course of action and, as a matter of courtesy, secured the consent of the Manager and the Captain to the course. The matter, we insist, was closed then and there and there was nothing for the Board "to consider". Why then was the question re-opened and who is responsible for it? What is the nature and origin of a development which has necessitated the most curious somersault imaginable? The question, says the President, has been "closed". On the contrary it is very much open now. Indian public opinion cannot be satisfied without the fullest details. We want to know what exactly happened. We want to know who and what are behind this sudden change on the part of the President, the Manager and the Captain.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

The Economic Issue

(By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

I

Socialism may be good or bad, it may be a dream of the distant future, or a problem of the present; whatever it is or might be, it seems to occupy a large corner of the mind of India to-day. The word is bandied about from right to left, and behind it lurks, we are solemnly told, the grim shadow of communism. True, the notion of many of its critics as to what is socialism is of the haziest. And even professional economists, after the manner of Government propagandists, try to confuse the issue by dragging in God and religion and marriage and the degradation of women. We must not complain, although it is a tiring business to explain the alphabet to people who tell us that they can read. The curious part of it is that most of this talk and shouting about socialism comes from those who seem to dislike it and who do not want mention made of the word or the idea.

Why We Must Study It

Socialism, as every school boy ought to know, is an economic theory which endeavours to understand and solve the problems that afflict the world to-day. It is also a way of looking at history and of trying to find from its wayward course the laws, if any, that govern human society. Vast numbers of people all over the world believe in it and seek to realise it. A great area from the Pacific to the Baltic is already under its sway; other great countries, like France and Spain, hover on the brink of it; and there is hardly a country in the world where it has not got a numerous and faithful following. Neither the intelligence behind it, nor the numbers that support it, necessarily establish its truth. But they do demand a respectful and careful consideration of it by us in India. They put us on the enquiry for our own problems, political and economic, loudly demand solution After considering it we may reject it utterly, or we may learn something from it at least even though we do not accept it wholly. To ignore the vital impulse which moves millions and captures both the minds and hearts of worth while people, can never be the path of wisdom.

The Political Issue

But for us, it is rightly said, the political issue dominates the scene, and without independence all talk of socialism or any other radical change in our economic system is moonshine. Even a discussion about socialism introduces an element of confusion and divides our ranks. We must concentrate on political independence and that alone. This argument is deserving of consideration for we may not do anything which weakens us by breaking our joint front against imperialism. To some extent the premises are accepted by the most ardent socialist; for he admits that political freedom is the first and the essential objective for us today. Everything else must necessarily follow it, and without it there can be no other radical change.

Thus much is common ground. Nationalism is admitted to be our primary urge and concern. And yet the way of looking even at this common objective is not the same.

Conflict Of Interests

Nobody wants to create division in our ranks and all of us talk continually of joint fronts against our powerful adversary. Yet we can hardly ignore conflicts of interests, and even as we advance politically (quite apart from socialism or the economic issue) these conflicts become more apparent. When the Congress came into the hands of the 'Extremists', the 'Moderates' dropped out. This was not because of any economic issue but simply because politically we were becoming more advanced and the moderate elements consciously or subconsciously felt that too great a political advance might endanger their interests. They dropped out. Yet curiously this split did not weaken the Congress, much as we might have regretted the parting from some old colleagues. The Congress drew in its fold large numbers of others and became a more powerful and representative organisation. Later came non-co-operation and again some Congressmen could not keep pace with the great majority. They dropped out (again on the political issue, though behind it there were other issues) and again the Congress was not weakened. Vast numbers of additional people joined it and for the first time in its long history it became a power in our rural areas. It came to represent India as it had never done

(Continued on page 7)

Clean Up The Foreign Office

Peril Of Quill Pen Minds

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The British Foreign Office now uses blotting-paper. Indeed, I am informed on reliable authority that it has done so for many years. But I have a recollection of my first visit to its inner rooms, which I shall cherish among the most precious of my memories.

I had an appointment with the Permanent Under-Secretary of State of those days; it was long before the war. He was an elderly man. He wore his white beard in a fringe round his chin, and his upper lip was shaven in the prim Victorian style.

As we talked, a clerk came in with papers to be signed. With a formal politeness, the old man excused himself, and proceeded to sign his name with a quill pen.

Then came the action that startled me. He picked up from his desk a sort of pepper-box, and dried the fresh ink of his signature by scattering sand over it.

If I had seen this in a monastery on Mount Athos, or even in the Vatican, I should have felt no surprise; but in London in this century it was staggering.

I grasped, as I had never grasped before, what is meant by "continuity in foreign policy.' Time in those great rooms stands still; Victoria's reign runs on—if, indeed, it ever began. I suspect that in Downing-street the Regency never ended.

"Nonsense," the reader may say, "they have typewriters, nowadays, in the Foreign Office, and fresh blotting-paper is placed on the Under-Secretary's desk every morning."

It is so; I admit it. I saw it there when Labour was in office. None the less, I maintain that in Downing-street it is still the nineteenth century.

Watch it at work. It cannot grasp the fact that Italy is a possible enemy and Russia a possible friend.

Soothing Report

The Italian case is very curious. One recalls that amazing secret inter-departmental Report dated June 18, 1935.

Mussolini was trying to "square" British interests preparatory to his conquest of Abyssinia.

The Report (to put it in a few words) said that British interests were more or less negligible, that there was no objection to the absorption of Ethiopia by Italy, but that we ought to get some small change out of this event—some frontier rectifications at least

As for any strategical danger, war with Italy was unthinkable.

That was in June. By the end of August the battle fleet was concentrated in the Mediterranean.

But it never seemed to matter what the Duce said or did. He gathered troops and bombing 'planes in Libya, manifestly for an invasion of Egypt. With money and broadcasts in Arabic he roused the Arabs of Palestine to rebellion.

The Foreign Office took it all with evangelical meekness. I could see it scattering sand out of its pepper-pot over the rough draft of that Report. Of course, Italy was our friend. She always was so in the nineteenth century!

The Family Circle

And now Sanctions are out of the way, and the warships are quitting the Mediterranean two or three at a time.

Italy will presently be lured back to her place among the Locarno Powers.

She will sit down with us and the French and the Belgians at the coming discussions in Brussels and join us in devising means to ensure the sanctity of treaties.

As usual, the Foreign Office is quite well informed about the nineteenth century. Italy was in those days the habitual friend of this Empire. She had to be. She lived on imported coal and wheat, which our navy could stop.

To-day, she grows enough wheat in a good year, and her waterfalls supply most of the power she needs.

The Fleet listens anxiously to the whirl of aeroplane propellers. The new Italy is dreaming of the revival of the Roman Empire, and Egypt lies between Libya and Abyssinia. The day of blotting sand is over.

In Disraeli's Day

The other case is hardly less curious. At Montreux, where the conference is being held to settle the future of the Turkish Straits and the Black Sea, British diplomacy has managed to get itself into an attitude of flat hostility to the Soviet Union.

That also is perfectly intelligible on nineteenth-century principles. The Tsar covets India; therefore, let us bottle up his ships in the Black Sea and trust the Sultan to play sentinel.

The blotting sand dried much ink that conveyed these sound traditional sentiments between the Crimean War and the spirited days of Disraeli.

To-day, there is neither Sultan nor Tsar. Turks and Russians, by an incredible miracle, are fast friends. Both of them are members of the League, and one asks why in the world of to-day the Foreign Office should make itself objectionable to them both.

This story is complicated, and I will not try to repeat all the arguments of the Foreign Office. They are all attempts to secure for the largest possible number of British warships, in all sorts of circumstances, the right to enter the Black Sea.

Precisely why? What have we got to defend there? There is not even a missionary to rescue.

Yet here is Downing-street protesting that it must have the right to send in a large tonnage of warships "for purposes of humanity."

No, this is not my joke; it is nineteenth-century humour, a joke dried with Downing-street sand.

There might be an earthquake at Odessa, or a big fire at Yalta. Then, of course, the bluejackets would be rushed at full steam from Malta to render first aid.

I search my memory in vain for such occurrences in the past. There are no volcanoes near

(Continued on page 14)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FUTILE MISREPRESENTATION

A very large part of Sir Cowasji Jehangir's presidential speech at the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference at Sholapur was taken up with the misrepresentation of the ideals and policies of the Congress and its present President. But unfair attacks like this have always failed to mislead the public and must fail hereafter. It is surely not very difficult for the public to choose between the Congress and the Liberal Party or between a leader like Pandit Jawaharlal and a critic of his like Sir Cowasji. Sir Cowasji is not unaware that the public is not much impressed by the Liberals or their achievements. But he attributes the failure of many to join his Party to their "apathy and lack of interest in affairs political." He will have done better to ask himself the questions why millions even in villages evince deep interest in the work of the Congress. "Who have given," Sir Cowasji asks, "a better exhibition of political wisdom and foresight—the Congress or the Liberals"? The electorate has answered the question before and will soon do so again.

"REACH THE MASSES"

Sir Cowasji frankly admits that the Liberals may plead guilty of lack of enthusiasm among themselves. Mr. M. S. Sirdar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, was more frank when he remarked that the Liberals were a "decadent" party and that "they are themselves to blame for this" as they have "failed to reach the masses." If Sir Cowasji does not regard the suggestion as the result of Communist infection, he may for once make an attempt to "reach the masses" and study their grievances first hand, and not from official reports. He will then be in a better position to understand the ideals and policies of the Congress.

EXPLICIT DENIAL.

Mr. Pirow's impressions as to the opinion of influential British circles in connection with the German demand for colonies provoked a number of questions the other day in the House of Commons. Unless Mr. Baldwin was deliberately hiding something, his answer, wrung out of him after some heckling, is an explicit denial of any intention on the part of Britain to return any of the German pre-war colonies to the Nazis. It may, therefore, be that the impression of the South African Minister of Defence was an instance of the wish being father to the thought. And the thought Mr. Pirow made no of attempt to conceal. In fact he revelled, just as much as Signor Mussolini and his Fascists do, in the desire to protect and advance the supremacy of the Whites in Africa, a thing which deserves to be noted by the coloured peoples of the world. Be that as it may, Mr. Baldwin's answer is likely to react on the present European situation and we do hope it plays some decisive part in Anglo-German relations.

FURTHER SUPPORT.

The promises of support and co-operation, which continue to be extended from various quarters to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the formation of the Civil Liberties Union, prove beyond doubt that the proposed institution is filling a long-felt want. In the wake of the agreement of two members of the Servants of India Society to join the Union, comes the resolution passed by the Labour Protection League of Madras recommending its constituents to support Pandit Nehru's proposal. The response received from foreign countries, moreover, is extremely gratifying. Following the example of the British National Council of Civil Liberties, the American Civil Liberties Union has also expressed its fraternal sympathies for the proposed Indian Union. Not only that, but the campaign for the protection of civil rights in America itself will henceforth be pushed ahead with an added impetus. The five postulates cited by the American Union as fundamental to the whole concept of civil liberties should provide valuable guidance to the organisers of the Indian Union as well.

GOOD SENSE AT LAST?

The Bengal Government's assurance to the Calcutta University that the interruption in school work caused by the encampment of troops in school buildings in mofussil towns will henceforth be avoided as far as possible is, let us hope, a sign of good sense at last dawning upon the authorities. Troops are all right in their proper places. But misplaced, they may be a nuisance. Quartering them on or near schools is an effective way to scare away children from them. Sheer misunderstanding may cause some slight trouble but the hypersensitive officials may scent some deep political design in it and set at work the whole engine of repression. We would like to know where precisely the troops will be encamped in the future.

Graduates' Reply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The brilliant success of Mrs. Hansa Mehta (one of the leaders of the Students' demonstration in the Senate Hall) who tops the list in the recent University Senate election completely vindicates the courageous stand taken by those four senators whose conduct is sought to be censured by some members of the University Senate. While the overwhelming majority of the registered graduates has solidly backed those of their representatives who sympathised with the students, four signatories of the censure motions including Messrs. M. P. Dave, Kamtekar, and A. K. Trivedi who were sitting members have been defeated in the elections. By this election the University voters have not only reiterated their fullest confidence in the four Senators who sided with the students; they have also given a smashing reply to the signatories of the censure motion and thereby have re-affirmed their right to expect the representatives of the people to put the real wishes of the people before the Senate.—Yours etc.,

"A JUBILANT REGISTERED GRADUATE".

WITHOUT COMMENT

"We have adhered fast to our goal of Dominion Status. . . The Congress have adopted various methods for attaining the goal of their ambitions. We have for the last 50 years relied on our method of constitutional agitation."
—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, President Sholapur Liberal Conference.

* * * *

"The Sholapur Conference will leave it to individual Liberals to contest the elections wherever they have good chances of securing a majority," says a press report.

That more or less defines, explains, elucidates and illustrates the Liberal Party (capital—we had almost said capitalist—P please) its position, condition, etc. etc.

* * * *

Socialism, declared the Congress President at Karachi, "threw scientific light on problems which the Congress was seeking to solve."

That is to say, in the language of the science of Biology, it discovered and located etc. the various bacteria and bacilli.

* * * *

"It is understood that the question of establishing Public Services Commission in different provinces is under the consideration of Local Governments," says a Simla report.

That will solve a few acute unemployment problems. Who said, Government don't realise their responsibilities and obligations?

* * * *

Lord Willingdon has presented a trophy for the most meritorious performance, in any part of the world, by any Indian airman during each successive years.—Press Report.

His lordship ought to have mentioned that by any part of the world, he meant N. W. F. Provinces.

But sorry. Our mistake. We notice that the trophy is meant for "any Indian airman."

* * * *

A "Maratha Political Confederacy" is reported to have been formed with headquarters at Poona to fight Congress.

No. Neither Mr. Kelkar nor even Doctor Moonje are in or of it.

As a matter of fact some non-Brahmin gentlemen want to stop their youth joining the Congress. Their motives and objectives are both admirable and intelligible enough. But what we particularly congratulate these old gentlemen on—we hope there are more than one, although the report mentions only one, a Rao Bahadur—calling their organisation a "confederacy." Yes these confederates have found the right name

* * * *

About that "Amarnath", Somersault. *Alter Ego* is, of course, furiously curious as to the Real Reason Why. We too are more or less—well we don't mind confessing that we too have been bowled, (under the very New rule) by it.

But the resourceful Junior Colleague has a theory. According to it, Vizzy, having recovered from the stunning blow of India's victory over Lancashire, realised with another shock that the international record of achievement of any touring cricket team established by him was in danger of becoming vulnerable, and that it was necessary to restore the "status quo ante." Thanks to the assistance and advice of willing and kindly friends who have been watching his brilliant career with profound and personal interest, he found what to do and how. Q. E D.

Please don't ask for explanations. We ourself don't know what the J. C. means. At least we pretend not to know.

* * * *

"Jews Used As Instruments By British Imperialism" says a headline.

This is merely a half truth and an injustice to the bargaining genius of Jews; the other half being "British Imperialism used as Instrument by Zionism."

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin denies that Mr. Pirow's views re: German colonies were the outcome of specific discussions with members of the British Government.

When the proper time comes Mr. Baldwin will explain away his denial by complaining, according to his own precedent, that he had not been informed.

* * * *

CARRIED AWAY AN ACTRESS

University Students Fined

—Headline.

Anyway they were not carried away by the actress. That ought to console them for the loss of money.

Last Chapter In Howrah British Contract

INDIAN FIRM'S ATTEMPT TO GET A SLICE OF CAKE FAILS

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The last attempts of a prominent firm of Indian contractors, proposing to undertake the substructure for the new Howrah Bridge, on certain conditions, with Messrs Cleaveland Engineering Company, the "Chronicle" understands on reliable authority, have now petered out.

NO OVERRIDING EXPECTED

Although technically the ultimate decision rests with the Government of India, it is believed most unlikely that the Government of India will override or alter the Provincial Government's decision.

With a formal confirmation of the decision of the Bridge Commissioners, the work of the reconstruction of the new Howrah Bridge delegated to the British contractors and British engineers will begin in right earnest.

In the meanwhile the authorities will be busy with the customary emergency patchwork in repairing the present damage, probably for the last time in the history of the old bridge, at a period when the wayward antics of the Hoogly River are most feared.

It will be remembered that in the beginning of August, last year, one of the periodic bores, according to an engineering expert, tore the whole structure of the Bridge in twain, and rendered the conduct of the vast traffic on the Bridge difficult and dangerous.

OLD CONTROVERSY

It will be interesting to recall, in short the interminable controversy raging in this connection and the amazing attitude of the Government of Bengal in keeping secret the moves about the decision to be taken in regard to tenders of one of the "Big Bridges of the world", as far as the clear length of the main span was concerned.

During the first stages of this controversy, attention was focussed, by the authorities concerned, on ascertaining as to whether a better floating bridge or some form of permanent bridge had to be constructed.

Although a decision in favour of the former scheme was taken at first, the Great War intervened and the question whether piers should be allowed in the river was again raised, after the cessation of war.

Finally, piers were also ruled out, and the present Howrah Bridge Act of the Government of Bengal authorised the immediate construction of the Howrah Bridge on the cantilever principle.

DECADE'S INEXPLICABLE SILENCE

But matters moved slowly again for a period of ten years, and practically nothing was heard of the Bridge, but only a year and a half ago, tenders were invited in accordance with the official design prepared by the London Consultants of the Howrah Bridge Commissioners, Messrs Randel, Palmer and Tritton.

Simultaneously with this world-wide call for prices to the official design, upon which the original financial provisions for the project was based, the Government of Bengal instructed the Bridge Commissioners to invite alternative designs and tenders, with the object, no doubt, of securing any possible financial benefit, arising from the consideration of the problem by independent engineers.

Then followed the amazing silence on the part of the Government of Bengal for more than a year and a half.

Now before the construction of the new bridge is actually launched, a large concourse of people will travel on the double-line of trams, or travel on extensive footpaths covering 15 feet on either side and on the roadway, with a width of 71 feet.

The immediate decision of the Government of India although, it is feared, will be against the Indian firm, if carried out, will minimise the fears of a vast number of people travelling daily over the Bridge during these dangerous months in the year.

IMMUNITY OF M.L.Cs.

Rangoon Full Bench Takes Up Question Of "Absolute Privilege"

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

A Full Bench of the Rangoon High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Earnest Roberts, Mr. Justice Baguley and Mr. Justice Leach took up the hearing of the reference made by Mr. Justice Dunkley touching upon the right of "absolute privilege" of the members of the legislatures.

The reference is the outcome of an application made by Mr. C. P. U. Khin Maung M. L. C. for revision of the order of the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, admitting the complaint of one Mr. Aw Eu Wa alias Aw Eu Sin who charged Mr. C. P. U. Khin Maung with defamation in connection with a starred question which Mr. C. P. U. Khin Maung asked in the Burma Legislative Council during the last session. The complainant took exception to the question in as much his name was mentioned with gambling clubs and opium and cocaine smuggling on a large scale. The applicant claimed that the members of the legislatures enjoyed absolute privilege and they could not be proceeded against in any court of law in respect of anything said or done by the members within the Council chamber.

Mr. Justice Dunkley who heard the revision application held that opinion on the question was of great importance and referred the following question for decision of a Full Bench:—"When a member of the Burma Legislative Council asks a question under Rule 8 of the Burma Legislative Council Rules and Section IV of the Burma Legislative Council Standing Orders is he entitled to absolute privileges in respect thereof in the sense that no proceedings can be taken against him in any court in respect of any statement made in the question?"

His Lordship also directed that the notice of the hearing of the reference be issued to the President of the Burma Legislative Council and to the Government Advocate.

Mr. U. Thein Maung M.L.A. who appeared to-day for Mr. C. P. U. Khin Maung, M.L.C., said that the section in the Government of India Act was quite plain and no action could be taken against any member for anything said or uttered inside the Council chamber.

Mr. U. Kyaw Zan, C.I.E., appearing for the Chinese complainant, argued that a member could not claim any privilege remarking that comparison between a member of the local legislature and that of the House of Parliament could not be made as members stood on a different footing; besides the conditions in both countries were quite different.

Mr. U. Ba Dun, Secretary of the Burma Legislative Council, who appeared on behalf of the President of the Legislative Council supported Mr. U. Thein Maung. Likewise Mr. U. Tun Byu Officiating Government Advocate supported the same counsel.

Orders were reserved.

LIBERALS OUT TO CAPTURE SEATS

Party Centres For Fighting Ensuing Elections To Legislature

SHOLAPUR, July 19.

The Provincial Liberal Conference, Sir Cowasji Jehangir presiding adopted a resolution moved by Mr. B. S. Kamat expressing dissatisfaction at the New Constitution and urging participation in the forthcoming Council elections so that maximum advantage might be obtained from the new Reforms. The resolution also urged for revision of the Constitution.

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference recommended the opening of Party centres in all places and appealed to political organisations in British India to take an increasing interest in political problems affecting the interest of subjects of Indian States so as to bring them into line with political progress in British India.—A. P.

(Presidential Address on Page 14.)

Famous French Racing Driver Killed

DEAUVILLE, July 19.

The famous French racing driver, Marcel Le Houx was killed during the Deauville Grand Prix, when his "British Era" became locked with the Italian "Farina's Alfa-Romeo". Le Houx's car burst into flames. The death was instantaneous. Farina factured his leg.

Wimille won the race at an average speed of 78.31 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

(Continued From Page 6)

before and to move millions by its mandates and advice. Thus the inherent conflicts between small groups at the top and the vast majority of our countrymen became ever more apparent as we advanced politically. We did not create them. We went ahead regardless of them and thereby increased in power and effectiveness.

Gandhiji's Fight For The Poor

Gradually other issues began to colour our political horizon. Gandhiji spoke about the peasantry; he led strong movements in Champaran and Kaira. This was not a political issue though inevitably it had political repurcussions. Why did he introduce this complication in the pure nationalism of our political movement? Why did he go about speaking of the terrible poverty of our people? This was new talk, a new orientation, likely to change the centre of gravity of our movement. He knew this well and deliberately he worked for the economic orientation of our political problem. Was it not largely because of this, as well as because of his great personality, that the millions rolled in under the banner of the Congress? All of us began to talk of the underdog, and the sorely tried and crushed under-dog turned to us with relief and hope.

Gandhiji persisted in his stress on the poverty of India's millions. We knew this of course theoritically—who could forget it?—for we had the evidence of our own eyes, and the teaching of the giants of old—Dadabhai Naoroji, Digby, Ranade, Romesh Dutt. And yet it was a matter of books and statistics for us of the middle-class Gandhiji made it a live issue and we saw for the first time with horror-struck eyes that India was —a mass of hungry, starving, miserable people. To alleviate this hunger and unemployment he urged the revival of spinning and weaving. Many people who considered themselves very wise laughed at this, but the charka, though it may not have gone far in solving the problem of poverty, brought relief to many. Even more so it gave a new spirit of self-reliance and co-operation to those who lacked this most. It played a brave part in our political movement. Here again we see an extraneous non-political issue influencing for good our national movement.

In later years Gandhiji also stressed the problem of the depressed classes. In doing so inevitably he angered some groups of Sanatanists. There was conflict between these representatives of old custom and vested interests and the progressive forces. For fear of this conflict Gandhiji did not hesitate to launch his great campaign against untouchability. It was not directly a political issue. Yet it was raised, and rightly raised.

His Answer

So the Congress and outside it we see these conflicts of interests ever coming to the front. Whether it is a measure of social reform, like the Sarda Act or Dr. Bhagawan Das's new Bill, or a political measure affecting various interests, or a labour or peasant matter, this conflict of interests always comes up. Let us avoid conflict by all means, but how can we ignore it when it is there? And what are we to do about it? After sixteen years of stressing that we stand for the masses there can only be one answer to this question when this conflict affects them. That answer Gandhiji gave in one of his speeches at the Round Table Conference in London in 1931. "Above all", he said, "the Congress represents, in its essence, the dumb semi-starved millions scattered over the length and breadth of the land in its 700,000 villages, no matter whether they come from British India or what is called Indian India. Every interest which, in the opinion of the Congress, is worthy of protection has to subserve the interests of these dumb millions; and so you find now and again apparently a clash between several interests, and if there is a genuine real clash, I have no hesitation in saying, on behalf of the Congress, that the Congress will sacrifice every interest for the sake of the interest of these dumb millions."

Our ever-increasing contacts with the peasantry made us think more and more in terms of their grievances and their welfare. There were agrarian movements in Bardoli, in the United Provinces and elsewhere. Local Congress Committees had often, almost against their will, to face the problem of the conflict of interests and to advise their peasant members as to their course of action. Provincial Committees in some provinces did likewise.

1929 Lead

In the summer of 1929 the All-India Congress Committee itself, at a meeting held in Bombay, boldly faced the issue and gave an ideological lead to the country. With all its nationalists background and stress on political freedom it declared emphatically that the economic structure of society was one of the root causes of our country. Its resolution ran thus:

"In the opinion of this Committee, the great poverty and misery of the Indian people are due not only to the foreign exploitation of India but also to the economic structure of society, which alien rulers support so that the exploitation may continue. In order therefore to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate the condition of Indian masses, it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities".

Revolutionary changes! I ventured to use these words not so long ago in Lucknow city and some people thought that they were new on a Congress platform. Few socialists could improve on this general declaration of policy and outlook. Yet it would be assured to say that the Congress had gone socialist. It was becoming more and more concerned with the poverty and misery of the Indian people and the realisation was growing that mere political changes were not enough, something more was necessary. That something more was a change in the present economic and social structure, a revolutionary change. What this change was going to be, it did not state; it was naturally, under the circumstances, vague and undecided about it.

Civil disobedience came, a political movement for a political objective. Again we saw a conflict of interests coming to the forefront and the big vested interests, fearing a far-reaching political change, opposed the movement and supported the British Government. In some areas, like the United Provinces, the conflict of interests was more marked because of the agrarian upheaval.

Karachi Resolution

At Karachi the drive towards an economic orientation became more marked. The Congress hesitated to go far but it could not hold back. Again it declared that "In order to end the exploitation of the masses political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions". It talked in terms of a living wage and it declared that the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport. A socialistic proposal, yet it was still far from socialism.

Thus has Congress been driven by force of events and the pressure of reality to face the economic issue. With all its passion for political freedom it could not isolate it from economic freedom. The two were inseperably bound up together. We have tried to keep them apart and to concentrate on political freedom, but economic problems would insist on barging in. We would shut our eyes to the conflicts of interests and yet, even on the political plane, these conflicts became ever more apparent. The Round Table Conference provided a revealing display of vested interests lining up behind British imperialism and opposing the forces that were working for Indian freedom. Memories are short and many people forget this recent history of the Congress and of India. Socialism or a change of the economic structure of society are not new ideas unheard-of previously in the Congress; nor is the conflict of interests a novel conception. And yet it is perfectly true that the Congress is not socialistic to-day. But whether it is socialistic or not, it ceased many years ago to be an organisation thinking in political terms only and ignoring economic issues. As I write, one of its principal activities is to enquire into peasant grievances and draw up an agrarian programme. It must face this and other urgent economic problems. And in doing so, whenever conflicts of interests appear, as they are always appearing, all interests that clash with those of the masses will have to be sacrificed.

(To be continued.)

SIKH JATHAS FOR AFGHANISTAN?

AMRITSAR, July 18.

The answer of the Government of India, declaring inability to interfere in connection with alleged ill-treatment of Sikhs in Afghanistan, has created a considerable amount of sensation in Sikh circles. It is alleged some Sikh leaders are thinking of sending jathas to Afghanistan and to start a "morcha" against the order of the Afghan Government.

Some responsible Sikh leaders have decided to put this case again before the Government of India in order to compel them to intervene.

A meeting of the Shiromani Akali Dal is being called soon to consider the reply of the Government of India.—United Press.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SPAIN

(continued from page 1

Premiers' held office for 15 hours. The new Cabinet formed by Don Jose Giral includes General Pozas, as Minister of the Interior, instead of Don Barcia.

A Cabinet meeting, last night, was attended by two non-members of the Cabinet and Left Leaders, Prieto and Caballero, who offered to collaborate with the Government for the purpose of suppressing the rising.

The Minister of the Interior, in a broadcast this afternoon, announced that arms will be distributed to villagers who wished to organise against the rebels. He declared that rebels at Melilla have been routed and rebels at Barcelona and Malaga have surrendered. He denied that any forces were marching on Madrid.—

MARCH ON MADRID?

LISBON, July 19.

General Dellano, commanding the garrison at Seville, who joined the revolt, broadcast a message from General Franco, leader of the rebellion who disembarked at Cadiz, to-day with the troops of the Morocco Foreign Legion, declaring that all garrisons at Andalucia are gradually joining the movement and also the navy.

Concluding, the message says: "No earthly power can stop our triumphant movement. Spain is saved." General Franco intimated that the rebels intend to march on Madrid.

"WARSHIPS JOIN REBELS."

Paris—A message from Melilla declares that the three Spanish warships sent against insurgents have joined the rebels. On the other hand, Moroccan correspondents of French newspapers confirm that squadrons of loyal planes bombed Ceuta, Melilla, La Rache and Tetuan.

The three Spanish planes reported to have landed in French Morocco have been interned.—

CRITICAL SITUATION.

Madrid.—The situation here remains critical. Many soldiers took advantage of the Government's offer to abandon their regiment if they do not sympathise with the attitude of officers, and hundreds have offered their services to Government. Authorities in Madrid are an armed mob and taxi loads of "Red Militia" armed with rifles, revolvers and daggers are seen in the streets. Several lorry loads of miners from north-west Spain arrived in Madrid to-day, and placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities.

Rebels have taken possession of the broadcasting station and telephone exchange at Seville, but Government claim to have the situation well in hand there and throughout the country. The navy sided with the authorities at Gibraltar.

ANXIETY FOR BRITISHER'S SAFETY.

Two British destroyers have been ordered to remain here in case it should be necessary to evacuate Britishers in Spain. More gunboats carrying rebels have arrived at Algeciras from Africa.

Mob law prevails in Lalinea, where the crowd are burning cars and houses belonging to Fascists. Reuter's Special.

Earlier Cables

MOROCCO REBELS DEFEATED?

PARIS, July 18.

The Spanish authorities in Morocco claim that the rebels have been defeated.

Nine people are reported to have been killed in the disturbances in Melilla when the residents tried to resist the insurgents by declaring general strike.

There have been three deaths in the disturbances at Tetuan where the rebels are said to have occupied the High Commissioner's office.

It is reported from Oporto that troops have been confined to barracks all over Spain.

There have been disturbances at Bourgos and Pamplona.

"GONDAL PAID FROM TRUST FUND"

Kolah Further Cross-Examined In Petit Case

Mr. Kolah was further cross-examined before Mr. Oscar Brown at the Mazagon Court on Saturday in the Petits' Case.

Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit are, in the case, charged by the Bank of India, Ltd., with the fradulent transfer of the "Chateau Petit."

Mr. Kolah stated that Clause 5 of the Deed of settlement mentioned two sums—one of Rs. 1,75,000 as the Reserve Fund for the maintenance of the "Chateau Petit," and the other of Rs. 25,000 for the repairs of the "Chateau Petit."

The Funds were to be divided into fourteen parts and Mr. Pherozeshah Petit was to get four parts. And these four shares had not been mortgaged by Mr. Perozeshah to Mrs. Gulbai.

Mr. H. D. Banaji, Counsel for the Bank of India, Ltd., objected to questions put by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, for Mrs. Gulbai, on the ground that the documents spoke for themselves. The Magistrate upheld the objection.

Mr. Jungalwalla: Has Mr. Dhanjibhoy received his share of Rs. 9,50,000?—I don't know. I didn't manage the Trustees' accounts.

Mr. Jungalwalla: Do you know why Dhanjibhai wasn't paid his whole share?—No.

Continuing, witness stated that after the death of Mr. Bomanji Petit on December 17, 1915, several questions as to the construction of certain provisions of the settlement arose.

The Maharajah of Gondal's claim was paid from the Trust Fund in the hands of the Trustees.

The case was adjourned to July 31.

University And Corporation

REFLECTIONS ON DEBATE ON MATRICULATION RESULT

(BY JUNIUS.)

The main points taken by the opponents of Prof K. T. Shah's motion expressing the concern of the Corporation with the fate of the unsuccessful Matric students, and requesting the representative of the Corporation on the University to adopt such measures of relief as may be possible, were:

(1) that the leaders of the Students' demonstration had spoiled the case, and that the University authorities were perfectly justified in taking the stand that they did. (Dr. Deshmukh).

(2) That the mover (Prof. K. T. Shah) was going out of his proper sphere in moving this motion in the Corporation, while he had omitted to take the proper steps in the Senate (Dr. Deshmukh, Prof. Soares, and Sir H. P. Mody).

(3) The Corporation had no right to criticise a sister authority, nor to interfere in its internal administration (Prof. Soares and Sir H. Mody).

(4) The actual resolution was mischievous and ineffectual, since no relief was in fact possible.

To all these points Mr. Shah made a scathing reply. Dr. Deshmukh's tirade against the leaders of the Students' demonstration was as irrelevant as it was unbecoming a public man like the Doctor, for the simple reason that, whatever the conduct of the leaders, the students' claims to concrete sympathy could not be fairly side-tracked by such a manoeuvre as that of Dr. Deshmukh himself. Besides, those who had roused the students were teaching them the elementary rights of human beings, and helping them to be saved the fate of dumb driven cattle. All those who rendered such service to them were bound to be disliked by the champions of vested interests. But a popular representative like Dr. Deshmukh was doing scant justice to the whole movement of national awakening in India, when he, under these conditions, sought to disparage the leaders. It was surprising that the Mayor ruled his amendment in order, when it had nothing to do with the original motion, and when it named no names of the "leaders." For vagueness as well as for irrelevance the amendment could well have been ruled out. But, as Mr. Shah, pointed out, out of evil cometh good. In this instance, the Mayor having indicated an explanation of his ruling in the words that the amendment might help to smooth ruffled feelings, Mr. Shah could justly point out that relief was unavailable, not because it was impossible at law, but because the University authorities had adopted an obstinate attitude. "We might have done something, if you had approached us in some more respectful manner; but we shall not yield to such rowdyism." To such an outlook, the amendment might prove placatory, if it rested with the dignity of the House to accept such an irrelevant and indefinite proposition. The House, however, was less indulgent than the Mayor to Dr. Deshmukh's amendment and threw out his amendment by 5 votes to 52.

SOARES' SPECIAL PLEADING.

Prof. Soares' was in an ambiguous position having been himself one of those moderators and paper setters, against whose achievement previous speakers had been particularly harsh. His reply, however, to Mr. Nariman was a piece of special pleading. But his suggestion that Mr. Shah should have moved in the Senate, —as he had moved was as besides the point as it was untrue,—and twin brother to Dr. Deshmukh's utterly misleading notions about the rules of debate in the Senate. Mr. Shah declared he had taken the first opportunity of pleading for relief, and there were other steps taken of which Mr. Soares was perhaps unaware. But these were mere palliatives, or abortive efforts, doomed to failure so long as the moral backing which a resolution like that before the Corporation would afford was assured. As for his right to move the proposition, Mr. Shah claimed that every member of the Corporation had the same rights, no matter what constituency he represented.

CHALLENGE TO MODY.

He then challenged Sir H. P. Mody and the others who had said the Corporation had no right to criticise the University to show a single word of such criticism in his motion, or discover the slightest hint of any interference in the internal affairs of the University. As for ineffectualness of this step, the speaker pointed out that ample remedies were still available, both for the relief of those who failed in April, and for preventing such catastrophes in the future, if only the University authorities would not consider attempts like his as a challenge to their prestige. They could re-enact the spirit of Ordinance 162A, and give it retrospective effect, or they could grant the relief in the form prayed by 26 members of the Senate. Both these were refused. As for the future, they could hold supplementary examinations, reduce the fees; lower the standard; and overhaul the entire system of moderation so that the scandals like that of last April should not recur.

The motion, with a slight amendment, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Congress Platform Must Be Free For Socialists

Sind Conference Urges Representation To Organised Peasants And Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 19.

The first Sind Congress Socialist Conference concluded to-day noon after adoption of a number of resolutions.

It asserted Congressmen's rights to express from the Congress platform Socialistic views not inconsistent with the Congress creed. It sent greetings to the Arabs of Palestine in their struggle, urged the Congress to grant collective representation of organized peasants and workers in the country, endorsed the Lucknow Congress resolution rejecting the Government of India Act, expressed concern over certain Congress leaders agititing for office acceptance, supported the formation of Civil Liberties Union, urged India's non-participation in any war following the strained relations world-wide, condemned the League of Nations for its failure to protect the weaker against the stronger nations, supported Iyengar's resolution before the Assembly seeking withdrawal of India from the League and sympathised with young Baluch National Movement in Baluchistan.

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Life Of Slavery Anti-Islamic

Jews Used As Instruments By British Imperialism

CALL FOR UNITED EFFORT FOR WINNING INDEPENDENCE FOR COUNTRY

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

The Provincial Palestine Conference opened here this morning.

Tracing the history of the movements for political independence since 1857 Maulana Mohamed Aruqi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, appealed to Muslims not to repeat the mistakes which had led to the death of the Khilafat movement. He emphasized that Palestine was not a solitary victim of imperialist greed, but all Asia was suffering from the same cause.

JEWS AS INSTRUMENTS.

Maulana Qutubuddin Abdul Wali, President of the Conference, referring to the Jewish movement in Palestine said that after making a number of promises to the Palestinian Arabs, Britain, unmindful of these promises, was using the Jews as instruments for strengthening her hold upon Palestine. He wanted to make it clear that it was their religious duty to work for justice and for the betterment of economic condition of the poor.

UNITE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The life of slavery was, in his opinion, anti-Islamic and he was glad that this fact was being realized by all Islamic countries which had learnt that the real source of all their ills was their political and economic subjugation. He appealed to the people to adopt independence as their goal and work unitedly without distinction of caste or creed for the attainment of this goal.

He thanked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for his message in connection with Palestine and appealed to Indians to join the struggle for freedom.—A. P.

Committee To Organise All-India Palestine Conference

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The United Provinces Palestine Conference resumed its sitting today and held discussion for four hours.

The following resolution, which was moved in Urdu was unanimously adopted at the Conference:—

"Whereas all protests of Indian Muslims against the British policy of making Palestine a part of the British Empire under the cover of mandate, and creating a national home for Jews have proved fruitless and as instead of alleviating the Palestine Arabs' anxiety, the situation is worsening, it is resolved that no Muslim should participate in the proposed Durbar of the British King; and no Muslim should help any imperial war with men and money.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Conference also appointed a Committee consisting of Maulana Shaukat Ali and others to take steps to organise an All-India Palestine Conference. The orthodox section of the Muslims were at first opposed to this resolution on the plea that that would not be practicable but later they agreed to the same.

NO JOINING WITH CONGRESS.

One delegate proposed that they should join hands with the Congress as their proposals coincided with Congress spirit but others opposed the idea on the plea that as the Congress was not prepared to approve their programme in its practical form, their agitation should be kept independent.

The Conference also passed a resolution relating to the freedom of India.—United Press.

EX-GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

Madras Citizen's Condolence

MADRAS, July 18.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the untimely death of Sir Fazli Hussain and offering condolences to the bereaved family was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Madras this evening, Sir Mohomed Usman presiding.

ATTEMPT ON KING.

The Chairman at the outset expressed their feeling of horror, condemnation and abhorrence at the dastardly attempt on the life of the King Emperor and said that they were thankful to merciful Providence for coming to His Majesty's rescue and averting danger. He offered His Majesty their respectful and heartfelt congratulations and wished him long life.

Referring to Sir Fazli Hussain's death the Chairman said that the loss India has suffered by his death was irreparable. He was a statesman of rare ability whose advice and guidance would have been of great use on the eve of the inauguration of the Reforms.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor, moved a condolence resolution.—A. P.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO COUNTRY

Lahore Municipality's Tribute To Late Fazl-i-Hussain

LAHORE, July 18.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Lahore Municipality a resolution was adopted, on a motion of Rai Bahadur Dr. Meharj Kishen, expressing its "sense of utmost grief and deep sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of the illustrious statesman and politician of outstanding merit. Sir Fazl-i-Husain, which has caused an irreparable loss to the country and conveying its sympathy to the bereaved family."

Mr. Raliaram, an Indian Christian member, moved an amendment to the resolution for having an oil painting of Sir Fazli hung in the Town Hall.

Mr. Few, an European member, moved for renaming the Town Hall after Sir Fazl-i-Husain. Both the amendments fell through for want of seconders.

No Muslim member spoke either on the resolution or the amendments.—United Press.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY PAYS

Progress Of Presidency Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

The second Valuation Report of the Presidency Life Insurance Co. Ltd. is an indication of the increasing vigour of the Company with the progress of time.

With humble beginnings in 1931, the Presidency Life earned a reputation for a small and quality business and a very low expense ratio. The conservative policy of the office was mainly responsible for the excellent results in the first Valuation.

The second Valuation of the office was made as on 31st March, 1936. The basis adopted for the Valuation has again indicated the conservative spirit characteristic of this office. The rate of interest has been assumed at 4 p.c. while the average yield on the Company's funds has been 5-6 p.c. According to the Actuary, the company's average expense ratio during the triennium was only 5.1 p.c. The Actuary in this connection observes: "In view of the general rise in the expense ratio owing to very keen competition for business, it is very creditable to your management that the affairs have been managed with so little expenses." In the Valuation the Actuary has reserved 25 p.c. of the With Profit premiums for future expenses.

The Valuation has released about 24 p.c. of the Funds as surplus and this has enabled the Company to declare a Bonus at the rate of Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 per 1000 per year on whole Life and Endowment policies respectively. This is a record by itself.

Two Arrested Under Arms Act

LUCKNOW, July 19.

It is reported that the Lucknow police raided a house at night in Dugawan, Wazirganj police circle, and recovered a pistol and a number of cartridges.

Two Hindu youths occupying the house at the time were taken into custody.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDERS.

BILKHA, July 18.

A Rajput named Suraji of the village of Nadala, is alleged to have killed the wife of one Jiwa last Saturday evening. He is arrested and taken to Rajkot.

On Monday last one Charan is alleged to have killed both his wife and his sister-in-law at Gondal and on Thursday last he presented himself before police.

Dr. A. Mukherjee, vice-President of the Homoeopathic Hospital, Calcutta, and Secretary-Physician-in-Charge of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital (Calcutta), sailed to England on Saturday as an Indian Delegate to the International Homoeopathic Conference at Glasgow. He was given a hearty send-off at the Mole by Dr. K. L. Roy, Secretary, Bombay Homoeopathic Association and other friends.

News About War Preparation

New Role For Territorial Units: British War Office Move: Food Supply In War Time: Underground Storage: Fuel For Japanese Navy: Tokio Alarm At Soviet Strength

NEW ROLE OF TERRITORIAL ARMY

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The War Office has announced that many Territorial Army Units will shortly be converted into anti-Aircraft Defence Units.

This change is in pursuance of the Government policy already announced, and many Territorial Units in the Midlands and North of England have expressed their willingness to accept it. The official announcement says:

"The Army Council desire to acknowledge with gratitude the public spirit displayed by these Units and their readiness to undertake the new responsibilities which are of such outstanding importance to the defence of the country.

"An exceptionally high standard of efficiency and readiness to defend this country against hostile air attack will be necessary since the New Role entails such Units being ready for action immediately on the outbreak of war, or even earlier, and no opportunity for the completion of training after mobilisation can be expected.

"In the circumstances, the Army Council wish to stress the special importance of anti-Aircraft Defence Units being up to establishment in both officers and men in peace-time.

"The Council have no doubt that these Territorial Army Units and the Territorial Army Associations concerned realise the importance of their New Role and that every effort will be made by them to attract recruits and to become efficient.

"But their efforts cannot succeed unless active co-operation and practical assistance is given them by the country as a whole.

"Public bodies and employers of labour, who have anti-Aircraft Defence Units in their neighbourhood, are specially invited to offer every facility possible to encourage and enable their employees to join such Units, in particular by granting them an extra annual holiday of one or two weeks (in addition to two weeks at camp)—preferably with pay—as is already done by many employers.

"By doing so, they will be demonstrating once again the good sense and patriotism of the people of this country.—Reuter.

FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Substantial progress has been made with an inquiry being carried out as to food supplies for Great Britain in time of war.

This was announced in the House of Commons by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the co-ordination of Defence, in reply to questions.

No definite decision had been arrived at as the storage of grain was dependent upon other matters now being examined, he stated. Grain storage involved many factors such as location transport, security and market considerations.

Much of the time of the Committee concerned with the subject had been occupied with matters of organisation, including plans for the defence of trade and the distribution of supplies.

A Labour member, Mr. Will Thorne (Plastor), asked: "Why all this anxiety? Has the Government in mind anybody who is going to make an attack on this country"?

There was no reply.

Mr. Winston Churchill: Apart from inquiry nothing has been done?

Sir T. Inskip: No, Sir,—Reuter.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE

LONDON, (By Mail.)

As the first step in providing underground, bomb-proof storage stations in various parts of England, the Air Ministry has purchased the famous Chilmark Quarries near Salisbury.

Most of the major R. A. F. store depots are above ground, and thus vulnerable to attack.

The Chilmark quarries, although comprising several acres above the ground, possess extensive underground cavities.

The quarries have been worked for Chilmark stone since before Norman times and stone was taken from them to build the Cathedral at Old Sarum which dates back to 1080. Chilmark stone was also used in the construction of the present Salisbury Cathedral and in the erection of the spire of Chichester Cathedral.

The quarry has been worked up to present time but the demand for the stone has fallen since artificial concrete became popular on the market.

An order was given to the quarries just before the war to repair the Houses of Parliament but, owing to the outbreak of hostilities, the order was cancelled.

The purchase of the quarries was made after extensive surveys by the Air Ministry.

Further "dug-outs" for storing supplies will, it is thought, be constructed, in other parts of the country, away from large towns.—Reuter.

FUEL FOR JAPANESE NAVY

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Japanese naval authorities are pressing the Government for prompt establishment of a fuel policy, pointing out the importance of the problem not only to national defence, but to the industry and finance of the nation.

The programme being advocated by the navy is said to include accumulation of oil reserves in Japan, development of resources within Japan Proper with subsidies for prospecting, development of oil resources available to Japan abroad and scientific research in an effort to find substitutes.

In addition, naval officials are encouraging efforts to produce a motor-car that will burn wood efficiently and the use of electric motor cars. They are advocating stricter control of the use of gasoline to prevent waste and increased application of electric power to transportation.

CHIEF POINTS.

The chief points in the navy's programme for a national fuel policy are:

1. Accumulation of large reserves of fuel during peace time for industrial and defence purposes, as provided for in the Oil Enterprise Law.

2. Development of resources within Japan Proper. There is oil available in Southern Saghalien, the Hokkaido and Aomori, Akita, Niigata and Nagano Prefactures, as well as in Formosa. Prospecting requires considerable effort and expense, however, and it will be necessary to extend grants-in-aid to increase the output.

3. In seeking oil resources abroad, efforts are being directed mainly to prospecting in Northern (Russian) Saghalien. The Navy Office has extended financial aid in the search for oil there, and output has been increased as a result. Further encouragement will be given to the development of sources of oil supply abroad. It is reported that Japanese interests are exdeavouring to obtain oil lands in Borneo and Dutch New Guinea.

4. The South Manchuria Railway Company will soon start the liquefaction of coal near Mukden on an industrial scale. The Japan Nitrates Fertilizer Company will start a similar enterprise, using a method which has been patented by the navy. Coal liquefaction being important for national defence, the Japanese naval authorities are ready to extend aid to such enterprises.—Reuter.

SOVIET STRENGTH IN FAR EAST

TOKYO, (By Mail)

That large funds for the expansion of the Japanese military strength in Manchuria must be secured next year at any cost is one point fully agreed upon by the Japanese War Office, which declares that such a policy is essential in view of the "vast strength" of the Soviet army in the Far East.

"The qualitative and quantitative advances made by the Soviet forces in Eastern Siberia are held to be remarkable. The menace to life-line in the north is endangered. The army, which is responsible for the defence of the nation, must eliminate the high pressure caused by the "inordinate strength" of the Soviet army along the Manchurian border", declares the Japanese press:

Japan's military strength in Manchukuo is insignificant compared with the up-to-date forces just over the border, according to army leaders. Apparently aware of this, the Soviets have been active in stirring up mutinies in Manchukuo by smuggling red elements into the country, it is alleged.

Believing that a hundred protests or repetitions of peaceful intentions would be of no avail, Japan is faced with the necessity of expanding and consolidating its armaments in Manchukuo. A certain increase in the Japanese garrison there is held to be inevitable in army circles, and rumour adds that the present strength of the Japanese army in Manchuria, about 90,000 officers and men, is to be doubled.—Reuter.

Prof. MATHUR DEAD

BENARES, July 18.

News of the death of Prof. K. K. Mathur, Principal of the Science College, was received from Calcutta this morning. The Hindu University was immediately closed in his honour.

A condolence meeting was held this afternoon at the Arts College under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya where a resolution expressing deep sorrow at his premature death was adopted.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(By Zandhyala)

To-day the Government of India will enter upon negotiations with Japan for the renewal of the Trade treaty and the protocol between the two countries. The Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, which is due to expire on March 13, 1937, has been concluded for three years, and relates to all items of trade giving Japan the advantages of the 'most favoured nation treatment.' The agreement may be abrogated within this period by giving six months' notice on either side. The protocol which also runs for three years is confined only to the cotton trade. Under this protocol Japan agrees to purchase a minimum of one million bales of Indian raw cotton, and to export 400 million yards of cotton piecegoods to India.

Bilateral Treaty Necessary

When bilateral agreements have become the order of the day even in the case of the most highly industrialised nations of the world to-day, the importance of a bilateral trade treaty between India and Japan can scarcely be minimised by virtue of the fact that Japan has for some time been the largest purchaser of the Indian cotton. Though the Indian textile mills consume about fifty per cent. of the raw cotton produced in India with potentialities for a further increase in their consumption, there will remain, for many years to come, an exportable surplus for which it is necessary to find an effective outlet.

Non-Observance Of The Spirit Of The Treaty

Having laid down the proposition that a bilateral trade treaty is desirable, it is necessary to examine the working of the agreement for the past two years for considering the question of renewing the treaty for another period. Though Japan has fulfilled her obligations according to the letter of the agreement, it may be said that she has not observed the spirit of the same. Japan has been importing about one and a half million bales of Indian raw cotton since the last ten years, and her purchases amounted to 20,010,600 bales during the first year of agreement, but she has not availed herself fully of the export quota of 400 million yards of cotton piecegoods as contemplated by the agreement.

The agreement refers only to the lineal measures and Japan has taken advantage of it by exporting, a greater quantity of cotton piecegoods when considered in the square measure. Secondly Japan has been exporting to India huge quantities of a number of varieties of cloth that do not come under the terms of the agreement, to the detriment of the Indian industries and trade. Japan has been exporting to India a kind of cloth as fents which compete effectively with indegenous production because of the lower duty on fents. Thirdly Japan by virtue of her enjoyment of the most favoured nation treatment, has increased her export of a large number of miscellaneous products to India with the result that India has lost her favourable balance of trade with Japan, and the indegenous small scale industries have received a hard hit. The hosiery trade complains that garments from Japan are dumped in India at ridiculously low levels.

India Lost Her Favourable Balance

As a result of a large increase the imports of the miscellaneous products from Japan the large balance of trade that was in favour of India has turned into an adverse balance. The Indian exports to Japan has declined from Rs. 24.59 crores to Rs. 21.87 crores during the last two years, while the imports from Japan have increased from Rs. 20.79 crores to Rs. 21.83 crores during the same period with the result that the favourable balance of trade of India has dwindled from Rs. 3.79 crores to Rs. 3.2 lakhs.

In the light of this experience gained from the working of the agreement it is necessary to cover up all the existing loopholes while renewing the trade relations between India and Japan. From the recent discussions at Simla an understanding has been reached to present a united front on the Indian side though it is still unknown what cards Japan may turn on the table.

A Comprehensive Treaty Is Necessary

The Indian delegation urges the export quota of Japanese piecegoods to be reduced by about 50 million yards while maintaining the existing agreement to take a minimum of one million bales of Indian raw cotton. Further the Indian public desire that restrictions should be imposed upon the imports of a large number of the miscellaneous Japanese products, and that the varieties of piecegoods that are not defined under the agreement, should be brought under the fresh treaty. Any future agreement must safeguard against the excessive imports of certain varieties of cotton piecegoods, and the continuous inflow of fents, artificial silk and rayon goods which are a serious menace to the Indian industry.

Reciprocity Should Be Observed

As for the general principles of a bilateral trade agreement it is necessary to include all articles of trade between those two countries and the weakness of the present Indo-Japanese agreement lies in its confining to a particular commodity. And so it is necessary that any future trade agreement between India and Japan should include all articles of trade between the two countries so that it may be of mutual advantage. Japan can very well increase her imports of Jute, pig iron, hides and skins linseed and oilcakes, etc. from the Indian market to a large extent.

And so it will be a great advantage to both the countries if the new treaty should contain not only cotton textiles, but also other articles of other trades and industries between India and Japan.

It may be mentioned that exports of raw cotton, tobacco, mica, oilcakes wood, pig iron, etc. should be assured of an extended market in Japan either by preferential duties or export quotas, while assuring a reciprocal treatment to Japanese goods such as potteries, glassware, sulphur, clocks, watches, hardware, electrical goods, liquors, metals, cycles, rubber manufacturers etc. in the Indian market.

Gilt-Edged At Olympian Heights

The 3 1/2 per cent G.P. has scored the much coveted and the long cherished century last week and looks like scoring a few points more. For the first time in the history of the post war era the 3 1/2 per cent G. P. is now quoting at a premium of four annas. The extreme cheap money conditions that are now being perpetrated by the Government of India have reflected in a spurt of all the gilt-edged securities to unexpected levels. When the discount rates have hardened a few weeks in London and New York a good number of financial pandits have predicted that the era of cheap money is drawing to a close. In view of the compartively isolated condition of the Indian money market from the menace of the constant influx and efflux of funds from other countries, it is safe to believe that cheap money will prevail for many months to come in India till a greater demand for funds emanates from trade and industrial centres.

Either a further reduction in the bank rate or a conversion of the 3 1/2 per cent. G. P. into a 3 per cent. paper may not be ruled out beyond the realm of practical politics. Gossip mongers even believe the repayment of the 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Whatever may happen it is very unlikely that money rates will harden in India in near future, and it is also unsafe to believe that the Gilt-edged securities will climbdown from the Olympian heights in near future.

PEOPLE'S BANK AFFAIRS

Yet Another Arrest Made

LAHORE, July 18.

Lala Navnitrai, former manager of the Lahore office of the People's Bank, was arrested under Section 400|120-B in connection with the affairs of the People's Bank, which are under enquiry by the Lahore High Court at present.

This brings the number of arrests in this connection to four.—United Press.

M. L. A. RESIGNS FROM JINNAH'S PARTY

SIMLA, July 18.

The "United Press" understands that Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., has addressed a letter to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly, intimating his resignation from the Party.—United Press.

The next annual session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held in Madras during the coming Easter holidays.

Liberal Party & Repression

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S SECRETARY ON CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

POONA, (By Mail).

"We do not subscribe to the creed of the Communists, we are not in favour of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, the liquidation of religion, the crushing of the bourgeoisie," thus runs a statement of Mr. S. G. Vaze, Secretary of the Servants of India Society outlining their attitude to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the Civil Liberties Union.

JAWAHARLAL'S CRITICISM.

Addressing Mr. Vaze, Pt. Nehru while admitting that the attitude of the Servants of India in regard to civil liberty had been one of consistent opposition to its suppression, was doubtful if it represented the Liberal Party as a whole. According to Pt. Nehru the "narrow constitutionalism and legalism which has been the policy of the Liberal Party made it despite many virtues, ineffective and weak and completely out of touch with mass sentiment." He adds; "The amazing passivity of the Liberal Party (quite apart from direct action) during all these years, of storm and stress in India has been the consequence of that deadening creed of "Legalism." Action, and often brave and heroic action, has saved the Congress and put it on a pedastal in India, even though it was often backward."

Declaring that his observations are not "in any carping spirit of criticism", Pt. Nehru says that the Liberals "Associate themselves with vested interests, white and brown, and oppose even a consideration of vital social changes." He concludes, it is time that all of us should try to think straight if we are to act straight. We dare not ignore realities for the sake of superficial gestures and phrases conveying an unmeaning politeness. True courtesy requires a probing of the real Issues and an attempt to understand each other."

SOME LIBERALS FAILED.

Replying Mr. Vaze states:—That the Civil Liberties Union, after it is constituted, will find that though it dedicates itself to the maintenance of civil liberty, will not in actual fact be able to carry out through its accredited agents an enquiry into more than a very small proportion of even the most flagrant acts of repression. Mr. Vaze admits that some individual Liberals have failed in supporting attempts at preservation of civil liberty, but the action of such Liberals received endorsement from the Party. He adds "But this is more than one can say about the black sheep in the Congress."

ANALOGY.

Regarding the refusal of great many leaders to join the Civil Liberties Union, he says "to draw from it the inference that these leaders are opposed or indifferent to Civil Liberty would be no more reasonable than to infer from the refusal on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to join a body, if one were projected by Dr. Ambedkar, for the uplift of the untouchables that Gandhiji is opposed or indifferent to the uplift of the untouchables."

NO COMMON GROUND.

On the question of constitutionalism, Mr. Vaze feels that there is no common ground between the Liberals and the Pandit and adds, "The Liberals have at least the candour to own to searchings of their hearts necessitated by the new Constitution, but the Congress is yet to show that it is alive to the difficulties created by the Constitution in the way of direct action as the Liberal Party is alive to the difficulties created by the Constitution in the way of Parliamentary action. Pt. Jawaharlal loves to pour scorn on everything connected with Constitutionalism, but has been unable to prevent a drift of the Congress from direct actionism to Constitutionalism." And Mr. Vaze asks "Why does he not even seek to prevent it?"

VESTED INTERESTS.

Regarding vested interests, Mr. Vaze says "Seeing what an outburst of adverse criticism greeted his Socialist propaganda, he is trying now almost to explain it away by saying in effect, no one need be frightened by, his Socialistic creed, that their efforts must for the present be concentrated on a Nationalist political struggle and that it is only when this political struggle is gone through successfully that Socialism will be a live issue. He too keeps the fight on to Nationalist lines and in order to do so, must necessarily refrain from attacking vested interests where it is necessary to do so. But there is one serious miscalculation here. Back of Indian vested interests stand the British Government, and much more brazenly so under the new Constitution than under the present. The British Government cannot be dislodged from power unless Indian vested interests are put in their place. If even Pt. Jawaharlal, the supposedly sworn enemy of privilege, is not above compromising his position in this matter in what he regards as the larger National interests, who is to guarantee that the Congress will fight Indian and British vested interests together?"

CONGRESS AND STATES PEOPLE.

Mr. Vaze asks "Why does the Congress shrink from promising the States People (to take but one instance) a place on a Constituent Assembly? A Constituent Assembly which may never in fact come to be convoked?

What resistance has the Congress to fear on the part of the princes when it has overthrown or is about to overthrow the resistance on the part of the mighty British Empire? Of course none. It is not afraid of the future, it is afraid that by taking up a hostile attitude towards the princes now, it will only weaken itself in the National struggle against the Britisher. And, similarly, it would be afraid of carrying on the popular fight against the other vested interests in India—till at least National freedom is won."

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM.

Concluding Mr. Vaze says, "We are in favour of all reasonable essays in what Mr. Kunzru Aptly styled the other day as practical Socialism in the abolition of privilege and the removal of inequalities and in the rebuilding of Society in accord with right and reason. In India the need for trying to abolish privilege both among the Indians and the Britishers together is very greatly emphasised by the coming-in of the new Constitution.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF HARIJANS

Caste-Hindus Resort To Social Boycott As Final Step

ALL OVER USE OF WELL

AJMER, (By Mail).

The office of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh has received an account of hardships the Harijans of an interior village in the Jaipur State are experiencing in the matter of water supply due to the high-handedness of the caste people. The office had deputed a worker to inquire into the grievances of the Harijans. He reports to the following effect:

"Garoda is a village in the Sambhar Nizamat of the Jaipur State with a population of about a hundred caste Hindus and twenty Harijan families. There is only one well in the village which was being used by all the villagers including the Harijans since long. Last year, the well was repaired by the villagers with the aid of the State, which contributed a sum of Rs. 100 towards it. The Harijans also shared the burden of the repairs in money, labour and materials.

In the meanwhile, a quarrel arose between the caste Hindus and the Harijans of the village and the former objected to the use of the well by the latter out of vindictiveness. The Tehsildar of Danta Ramgarh intervened and set apart the western portion of the well for the Harijans. But even this arrangement did not satisfy the caste Hindus, who forcibly prevented the Harijans from using the well. The orders of the Tehsildar were ignored. The Harijans being thus disappointed filed a regular suit against the caste Hindus for the restoration of their rights over the well. The suit is pending in the Tehsil since months and the Harijans have to fetch their water from a well, situated at a distance of a mile and a half from the village.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF HARIJANS

To bring pressure upon the Harijans, the caste Hindus of the village have resorted to social boycott. They do not allow their dead cattle to be taken away by the Harijans.

The Secretary of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha drew attention of the Tehsildar of Danta Ramgarh towards the issues involved in this matter; but it is regretted that nothing tangible has been done to settle up the dispute. It is learnt the caste people have destroyed the Dhana, specially constructed at the instance of the Tehsildar for the use of the Harijans. The difficulties of the Harijans are great, and it is necessary for the authorities to take early steps to do justice to the aggrieved Harijans.

AERODROME FOR COIMBATORE

Kolar Enthusiasts Also Want Landing Ground

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Work in connection with the construction of an aerodrome at Coimbatore will, it is expected, be shortly taken on hand.

It may be mentioned that the Municipal Council of Coimbatore recently selected a site for conversion into an aerodrome and sought the assistance of the Madras Flying Club for examining its suitability for the purpose. Mr. Tyandale-Biscoe, Pilot-Instructor of the Club visited Coimbatore in this connection last month. Mr. Tyandale has submitted his report and recommendations to the authorities at Coimbatore and it is gathered that he favourably impressed by the site.

AT KOLAR

Efforts are also being made by certain flying enthusiasts at Kolar to develop civil aviation there. It is understood that some of the prominent citizens of the place recently requested the Madras Flying Club to help them to fix a suitable landing ground close to the Gold Fields and the Club has suggested two sites as offering adequate facilities as landing grounds.

The question, it is gathered, is now being further examined by the authorities at Kolar.—United Press.

Hindu Women's Rights To Property

MR. B. G. KHER'S VIEWS ON DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of an address he delivered on Dr. Deshmukh's Bill on Saturday evening at the Brahman Bhagini Samaj Hall said:

We have met to-day to consider Dr. Deshmukh's Bill about Hindu Women's rights to property. The object of the Bill is to amend the Hindu Law as it stands in order to give better rights to women in respect of the property of a Hindu, who dies without making a Will, whether that property was his separate property or whether it was the property of a joint family of which he was a member. This assumes that a woman is entitled to have certain rights to property and that the rights accorded to her under the Hindu Law as it stands are inadequate. There are unfortunately many people in our midst, who dispute both these propositions. The Bill has already been the cause of a battle in the more sturdy and virile Central Provinces where weapons other than words and arguments were freely made use of by men and threats of perpetual banishment to hotels and boarding houses were resorted to by the fairer sex. I am very glad we have at last begun to think and to feel on this vital subject.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S EXAMPLE

Until recently, the position of women in the West so far as education, work, franchise and rights to property are concerned, was not at all satisfactory—it can not be said to be so even now, but women there have themseves been carrying on a vigorous agitation since the middle of the nineteenth Century which has improved their condition immensely. The history of the emancipation of English women is full of interest and has many lessons to teach us. Since the publication of the "Subjection of women" of Mill, says Blease, the whole course of the emancipation of women may be traced in an unbroken line down to the present day.

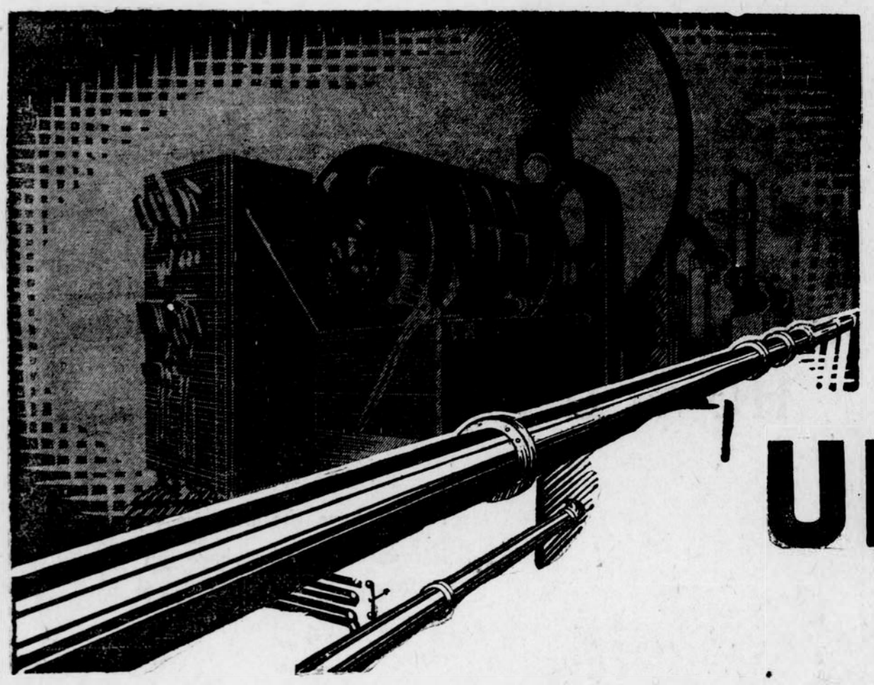
Women in India have a great deal of distance to cover. They can very well avoid the mistakes of their sisters in the West, but take up their spirit, agitation and struggle. I am by no means a blind admirer of the West, but I do feel that our attitude to woman must now undergo a thorough overhauling. Her complete economic dependence, marriage—the sole choice of her life,—domestic tyranny and drudgery—her absorbing occupation, motherhood thrust upon her when she is but yet a child, education next to nil—all this must be changed and in order to "ensure that girls may be brought up with some definite purpose in life, that their choice of a husband and their choice of whether to marry at all may be influenced by no irrelevant motives" that after marriage, their life may be rendered fruitful and happy, their economic independence is a necessity.

DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL

I shall now say a few words about the Bill itself.

The preamble of the Bill is unexceptionable; it says that it is necessary to give better rights to women in respect of the property of a Hindu either separate or a member of a joint Hindu family dying intestate and in respect of separate property and the joint family property. Section 2 of the Bill enacts that save as altered by the provisions of this Act, Hindu Law is to remain in full force and Section 3 provides that sex should not be a ground for disqualification from having a right to property.

The Bill will have to be carefully considered and drafted in the light of the numerous contingencies arising and this is neither the place nor the time to attempt such a task. I should, in a meeting such as yours, rest content by according my wholehearted support to the principle underlying the Bill and leave the drafting and the actual settlement of the words of the Section to a Committee of Expert Draftsmen. I thank you for giving me this opportunity of speaking to you.



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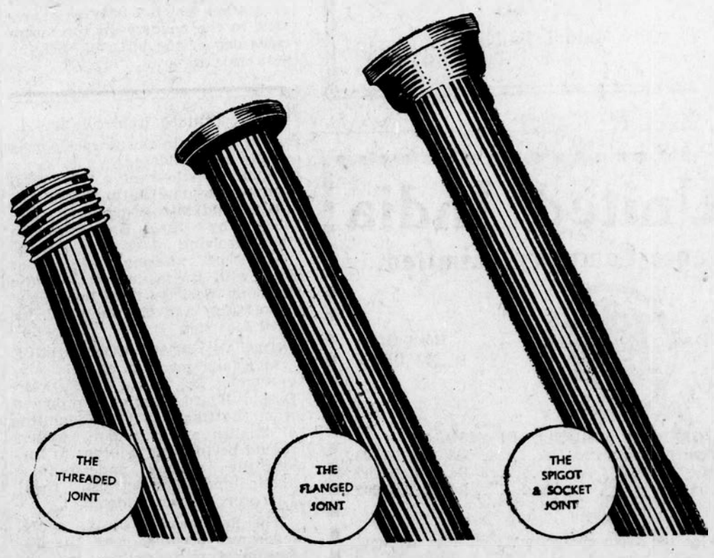

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New International Encyclopaedia

Writers' Association's Project For Defence Of Culture

LONDON, (By Mail).

A meeting of the International Association of Writers for the Defence of Culture took place at the Friends' House, London in mail week.

Owing to the death of Maxim Gorky, the most distinguished Russian member, many members of the Russian section and also the well-known French author, M. Andre Gide, were unable to be present. But, such well-known celebrities as M. Ernst Toller (Germany), Mr. John Strachey (England), M. Andre Malaux (France), Senor Bargamin (Spain), M. Etiemble (France), M. Julien Benda (France), M. Ilya Ehrayboure (Russia), Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Gerald Heard, Miss Rebecca West, Mr. Montagu Slater, Miss Catherine Carswell and Mr. Header O'Donnell (England) took active part in the discussion.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

India was represented by Dr. Mulk Raj Anand who addressed the conference on the opening evening. He pointed out that for some time Asia has lain on a sick bed, and the old ideals have been dead. A disintegrated feudalism and social anarchy have been the order of the day, since Capitalism, which broke up the old Asia has refused to develop her immense resources. And the literature of Asia has reflected this disintegration too.

But to-day, Dr. Anand concluded, when the social revolution is in progress everywhere, in a world which has become an economic unit, when the industrial revolution which came into being through the upsurge of modern Europe is driving, even against all the opposing odds of Fascism, to its logical conclusion, when the world might really be more culturally one than it has ever been before, when it is possible for us to look at all our composite heritage in the museums of the world, to-day, when Mr. E. M. Forster can write a depth and understanding that is his own, a book like "A Passage to India," and give a gift to the younger writers of India which they hold sacred and wish to emulate, to-day, as Asia takes its place among the International Association of Writers for the Defence of Culture, "to-day Asia is not national but international."

CULTURAL HERITAGE.

The chief general questions before the Conference were those of cultural heritage and of the project of a new International Encyclopaedia, the main initiative in which came from the French section, led by M. Andre Malraux. This latter project was conceived on the one hand as an offensive against the anti-national and anti-scientific emotionalism of Fascist reaction, and on the other hand against the passionless and unco-ordinated specialisation of much contemporary discussion and research.

M. Etiemble (France), in the course of the Conference, declared that in the preparation of the Encyclopaedia, and in the choosing of their heritage of culture, they must not confine themselves exclusively to Western culture, but must turn to the East and take what was valuable from Eastern philosophy and culture.

Delegates from Italy, Germany, Spain, Jugoslavia, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Portugal and Ireland supported the Encyclopaedia and it was agreed on a motion of Ernst Toller (Germany) that while the Encyclopaedia was in preparation, a kind of international handbook should be produced immediately, in which the groundwork of ideas which

(Continued in Col. 3).

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SUPER MAN WITH SUPER SPIRIT

Satsang Ideology Draws Large Brotherhood To Dayalbagh

The editor of the "Dayalbagh Herald" gives some reflections of Sahabji Maharaj on his fifty-sixth birthday in the course of the following article:—

The entire Satsang community is in a joyous mood of thankfulness, on the fifty-sixth birthday of His Holiness Sahabji Maharaj Sir Anand Sarup.

MAGNETISM DRAWS PEOPLE.

The devotion of the members of our Society to our Spiritual Head is not peculiar to the Satsang. The spiritual magnetism of true religious Teachers has drawn, in the past, persons of all kinds and all classes to them—inspiring sweet devotion, the like of which is not found elsewhere in life. And what has happened in the past is happening in Dayalbagh in our own time.

In this wise does a new religious society of the faithful spring up.

Here I would like to remove what appears to be a popular misconception. In my view, it is not correct to say that it is only the philosophy of the Teacher which attracts people and draws them into the circle of the faithful. What is far more effective is the subtle charm of his merciful personality and (what is more important still) the experiences of his grace.

A more striking demonstration of this cannot be furnished than by the large number of men and women of the Madras Presidency who, without the artificial stimulus of propaganda, have joined our society and keep joining our society in ever-increasing numbers.

MAHARAJ'S PHILOSOPHY.

In conclusion I would draw attention to what I believe to be the best solution of the ills and evils from which not only India but the whole world is suffering. I refer to the solution which Sahabji Maharaj's philosophy of Supermen embodies and which he indicated in course of the address which he delivered at the last Convocation of the Agra University—an address remarkable as much for its startling originality of ideas as for its eloquence, though since its breaks entirely new ground it does not make that wide and popular appeal which a familiar philosophy can evoke. In speaking of Supermen, I have in mind not only the type of men represented by Hitler and Mussolini who have raised their country from the depths of despondency to heights of material progress but also those who can at the same time protect their country from the spirit of aggressive nationalism which material progress so often generates. That aggressive spirit reacts on other countries, producing a wave of chauvinism which spreads far and wide.

What the world wants is a new type of leadership. We want leaders who can achieve the same standard of efficient progress as Hitler's or Mussolini's but who at the same time are spiritually alive—or, at any rate, are animated by spiritual ideals.

SOLUTION FOR COMMUNISM.

Dayalbagh (working under the inspiration of a Superman) offers a solution not only of the communal and economic problem, but of various other problems also. We hope Young India will give thought to Dayalbagh's solution of pressing problems. This is a suggestion which I offer as a present to the country on the auspicious day of the birth of Sahabji Maharaj.

(continued from col. 2)

would permeate the Encyclopaedia should be elucidated.

Some questions of a practical and professional nature were discussed and interesting work was done by the British section in resolving on a campaign of altering the law of libel with the assistance of the Authors' Society, the Publishers' Association and the Council for Civil Liberties.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE

At a later meeting, on the suggestion of Dr. Anand (India), Mr. Gerald Heard (England) proposed from the Chair that a Committee of English and Indian writers should be formed, in order to further the mutual understanding and co-operation between them. The proposal was adopted.

The final session of the conference was occupied with the discussion of participating in the International Peace Conference at Geneva. A resolution was adopted giving full support to the Geneva Conference. India also sent a special message to M. Romain Rolland supporting the Peace Conference.

JINNAH HALL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Question To Be Reconsidered By B. P. C. C. Executive

Sjts. K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi and S. K. Patil were elected members of the Provincial Parliamentary Board at a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

Rupees five hundred have been sanctioned for the arrangements of the A. I. C. C. meeting to be held in Bombay during the last week of this month.

CONGRESS HOUSE

The question of the People's Jinnah Hall and the Congress has been postponed for further consideration, by the B.P.C.C. meeting.

The meeting further passed a resolution sympathising with the Municipal tenants in their fight to get the increased electric charges reduced.

PATIL EXPLAINS.

After the minutes of the last meeting were passed, Mr. S. K. Patil, explained the decision of the Parliamentary Committee regarding establishing Provincial Parliamentary Committees in different provinces to fight the elections. It had been decided that in Composite Legislative Provinces, the different Provincial Congress Committees coming within that Province should elect a certain number of its representatives to form the Provincial Parliamentary Committee. Accordingly, Bombay would have to elect three representatives while Maharashtra had been allotted 5 seats and Gujerat and Karnatak get 3 seats each.

Mr. Patil further explained that the members of the Central Congress Parliamentary Committee automatically become members of the Provincial Committees also. Hence from Bombay both Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and K. F. Nariman automatically are members of the Provincial Committee.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi moved a resolution to the effect that those who intended to stand for election to the Legislatures should not be members of the Parliamentary Committee. He thought that it would not be proper to elect further candidates as members of the Committee. It would be like a Committee of Members sitting in judgment on themselves.

Mr. Ramdas Pratap seconded the resolution.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. I. S. Patel raised a point of order and said that the resolution was out of order inasmuch as every member of the B.P.C.C. was entitled to be a member of the Provincial Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. P. R. Lele supported the point of order raised and said that it was the inherent right of every member to be elected to the Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman upheld the point of order and ruled the motion out of order.

The names of the following were then proposed: Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil, Nagindas T. Master, M. R. Masani and Ramdas Pratap.

The first three were declared elected.

B.P.C.C. AND JINNAH HALL.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then gave a gist of his Report on the legal relation between the B.P.C.C. and the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. Mr. S. K. Patil said that he had received an important communication from the Swarajya Sabha in which it had been stated that the Swarajya Sabha, though entitled to send one of its representatives on the Jinnah Hall Committee, it knew nothing about the Jinnah Hall and the management for the last several years.

Mr. K. M. Munshi stated that it was very essential that the whole question should be very carefully considered.

It was agreed that the whole question should be referred back to the Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C. for reconsideration.

Mr. I. S. Patel "reluctantly" moved that Rs. 500 should be sanctioned towards meeting the expenditure in connection with the arrangements for the meetings of the A.I.C.C. Working Committee, etc. He said that the B.P.C.C. did not have enough funds and invariably certain unavoidable expenditure crops up, which had to be paid for.

Mr. S. K. Patil, however, assured the house that the B.P.C.C. could make money through selling tickets for visitors to the A. I. C. C. meeting.

The expenditure was sanctioned.

The quarterly statement of accounts submitted by Mr. I. S. Patel, the Treasurer was approved.

SUPPORT FOR TENANTS.

On the motion of Mr. F. M. Pinto, the House passed a resolution sympathising with the Municipal tenants in their fight opposing the increase in rent due to electric charges. The resolution also urged the Congress Members in the Municipal Corporation to support the cause of tenants.

European Traders Out To Protect Consumer's Interests

BOMBAY.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association on Friday, Mr. C. F. Golding, the retiring Master reviewed the work of the Association during the past year and emphasised the need for Government to protect the consumer against foreign dumping in any new Trade Agreements they might arrive at with foreign countries.

He said:—

"As regards our 'raison d'etre'—trade—which, in spite of the pessimistic reports and predictions of some people, including members of this and other Trades Associations, really does appear to be improving—I have one or two observations to make which are of direct or indirect interest to the trading community in general and members of our own association in particular."

"With regard to the Ottawa Agreement, more commonly known as the Ottawa Pact, this, as you know, included preferential rates of Import Duty on a comparatively wide range of merchandise of Empire origin imported into British India. This Trade agreement came into force in 1932 and Government agreed, under some pressure to review its working after a period of three years. That period expired last year and in March last, mainly due to the Congress opposition in the Legislative Assembly, Government undertook to give notice of termination, in spite of strong arguments in favour of the Pact made by Mr. F. E. James, leader of the European Group, to whom we traders are greatly indebted."

TRADE TREATIES

'Government now propose making a careful examination of India's trade with other countries, besides the British Empire, and it is to be hoped that any new Trade Treaties which may be concluded, will protect the consumer against foreign dumping at least as effectively as the Ottawa Pact. I feel I am expressing the views of this Association in saying that it would be a very unfortunate thing, if the provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, or alternative trade treaties of a similar kind and with a similar object, so far as these concern the Indian Customs Tariff, are not continued for many years. Our opinion is not selfish. I think I am right in saying that a great deal of the merchandise, which prior to the Ottawa Pact, was dumped in this country by our enterprising friends in certain European and Eastern countries, is made by grossly over-worked and underpaid people and, what is more, is made purely for export to countries such as this where the standard of education is low and appreciation of even average quality is perhaps not fully appreciated."

"If in the course of time India is going to develop on sound lines her vast natural resources and industrial facilities and manufacture, within the country, a large proportion of the goods which are at present imported from abroad, it would appear to be of the greatest importance that the Indian public are taught to appreciate quality, or at least good value for money, so as I say, it is decidedly in the interest of the general public and the potential workers in India's future industrial undertakings that preferential tariffs similar to those provided by the Ottawa Pact are continued for some years to come at least.

BACK-BAY FLATS

He strongly criticised the Bombay Government for allowing erection of cheap blocks of flats on the Back-Bay Reclamation lands 'with little uniformity of architectural style and with a total disregard for the now universally accepted town-planning principle that light and fresh air are of paramount importance in any housing scheme.'

Function Of Co-operative Societies In Villages

"The very democratic character of the Co-operative movement has stifled its leadership from speaking the truth for the leader will be thrown out and no leader has come up so big as to reform the movement and be in it" with these words the lecturer Mr. K. G. Shivaswami, emphasised the main defect of the movement in his address under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute at the Servants of India Society, on Thursday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki.

NO BENEFIT TO RYOTS.

In the course of his remarks he said that 30 years of progress of co-operative movement has failed to bring to the Ryot, the surplus money in financing Banks, while private Banking being more elastic and immediate, is spreading widely in rural areas and helping the Ryots. We should certainly give credit to the Government and non-officials who have built up the organisation of Provincial, District, Central and Urban Banks, but village societies have taken root in a very few places.

The rural economic problem is highly complicated. About 50 per cent. roughly are landless labourers in villages casually employed and needing work, rather than credit. Another 40 per cent. are small holders owning uneconomic holdings and requiring subsidiary industries to supplement their income. Many of them own their seeds, pay wages in kind, keep their food produce and require little money for other expenses. Areas of irrigated and commercial crops may require some credit. If the co-operative society is to be helpful economic conditions have to be investigated, joint farming promoted, small industries have to be started and combined marketing enforced.

OUT-LOOK OF MASSES TO BE CHANGED.

The President referred in the course of his remarks that more training in co-operative principles would not suffice, that the outlook of the masses should be changed and that while the priests have played a larger part in Western Europe in the spread of co-operative movement they have been a stumbling block or rather indifferent to the welfare of the ryot in our country.

With a vote of thanks proposed to the lecturer and the President by Mr. G. M. S. Rane, the meeting came to a close.

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The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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SAHARA

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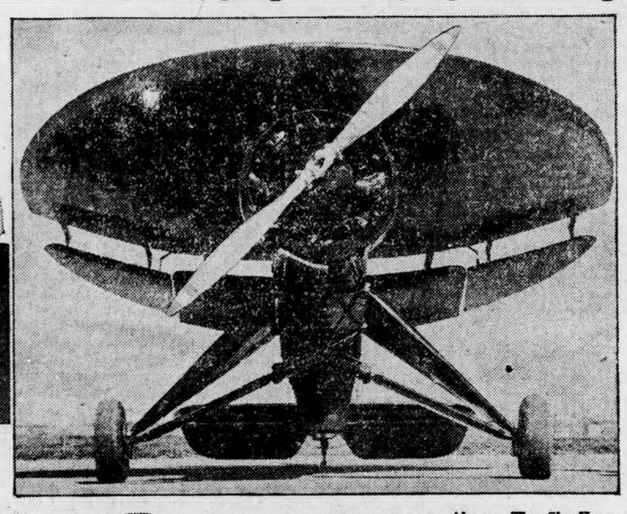
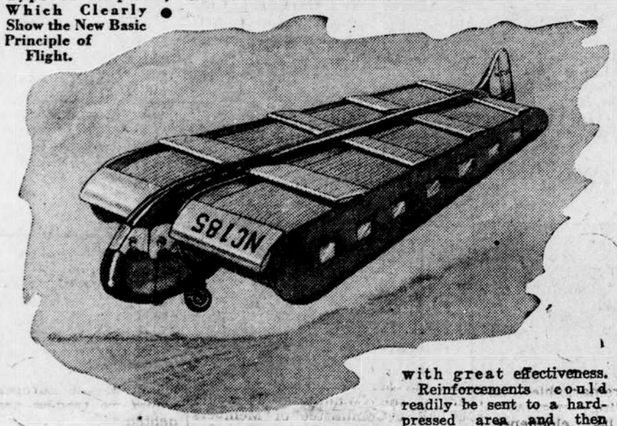
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Flying "Caterpillars" and "Pancakes," New Types of Airplanes

Silent, Soaring Craft of Strangely Revolutionary Design, Which Is Propelled by Steam, Solves the Secret of Defying Gravity by Standing Still at Great Altitudes.



The Skeleton of the Two Wings of the "Caterpillar Tractor" Type of Airplane, Which Clearly Show the New Basic Principle of Flight.



Above: The Sky-Hopping Pancake Type of Airplane, So-Called from the Shape of Its Circular, Compound Wing.

Left: A Drawing of the Caterpillar Airplane, Showing Its Appearance in Flight.

GIANT "caterpillars" and mammoth "pancakes" flying through the air will be one of the amazing sights of the near future. What a strange picture of soaring furry worms and enormous griddle cakes is conjured up. However, neither insects nor food have any connection with the picture. It is merely a graphic description of two new types of airplanes whose construction in many important details is a radical departure from the familiar form of flying craft.

The "caterpillar" airplane is so called because of the form of its wings which form an unbroken path of travel in much the same manner as a caterpillar tractor or an army tank.

The "pancake" airplane has as its distinguishing feature, a circular compound wing which gives this type of aircraft while in flight the appearance of a sky-hopping griddle cake. Because of this oddity the plane is an object of great interest in aviation circles. As to its skyworthiness, tests are said to have shown that the machine cannot go into a side-slip or a tail-spin, which offers an unusual margin of safety.

Of these two new types of aircraft the caterpillar plane, whose basic principle engineers have found to be simple and sound, presents the more radical departure from conventional lines.

The airplane of conventional design has to take a run before the wings get a sufficient bite on the air to lift the machine off the ground. It has demonstrated that the same results can be produced merely by running the wings along the fuselage of the ship while the ship as a whole does not move forward.

A series of wings on each side of the fuselage, symmetrical in design, are supported on each end by a carriage which runs on a track of special design, elliptical in shape at both ends, thus forming an unbroken path of travel much the same as the caterpillar or army tank. The angle of incidence of each wing is controlled by means of a special carriage pulled along by the wing. This carriage runs on a movable cam track located between the other tracks. The wing angle is set by displacing the middle track the proper amount.

The wings of the caterpillar plane do not rotate or turn completely over as they pass over the elliptical ends, but merely rock the angle of incidence in which they are flying over the ends.

The wing system of the ship has a lifting capacity of great magnitude, since there are four horizontal runs for the wings the entire length of the ship. For illustration, the wings of a plane 100 feet in length have a total lift run of 400 feet, 200 feet on the top level of track running forward and a 200-foot run on the lower level of track returning.

From a military point of view the carrying capacity and small space required for landing and rising of the caterpillar plane is particularly valuable. Such an airplane, when fully developed, should be able to carry a thousand men armed and well equipped and land them at any point, since it requires only a space equal to its own size for landing. Not only could the ship carry more bombs than any other type of airship, but it could also land troops, destroy miles of railways with embankments, tunnels and grades in a short time, then take off and attack some isolated post, ammunition dump, important bridges, cut up a large convoy and spill a canal all over the countryside.

A ship of this type could keep the enemy harassed all over the field from front line trenches to the extreme rear. The ship could make unexpected raids behind the enemy's lines, bristling with numerous rapid-firing guns of various calibres, disorganizing communications with great effectiveness.

Reinforcements could readily be sent to a hard-pressed area and then equally rapidly be restored to the positions whence they were borrowed. Large amounts of ammunition, wire and other replacements could be landed almost on the very spot where needed instead of laboriously being conveyed to dumps whence they are drawn with much labor and waste of time.

The caterpillar plane does not need a ground crew for landing. Owing to its great carrying capacity, it could move supplies of rations and clothing with greater speed and closer to their destination on the front than is possible now. Entire hospitals could be moved rapidly and the casualties be transferred to safety sooner and in larger numbers. Should it become necessary to evacuate a position, the ship could do so in one operation.

The design of the caterpillar plane permits the construction of craft hundreds of feet in length, with tens of thousands of square feet of wing surface.

The caterpillar plane is electrically equipped. By the use of this type of power many mechanical difficulties are avoided and any desired wing speed can be obtained up to several hundred feet per second, without any other method of propulsion.

The electrical power is furnished by a generator, driven by a steam turbine using fuel oil to generate its steam, which also can be utilized for heating, condensing water for the boiler and many other purposes. The electricity can be used to many advantages other than power. The tracks, wings and all other exposed, movable parts can be easily warmed electrically to prevent the forming of ice which is so dreaded in air transport service during cold weather. An electrically propelled ship can soar noiselessly. One of the greatest advantages claimed for the use of steam power is that it is possible for the airplane to reach a much higher altitude and maintain it for long periods of time, whereas the gasoline motor is handicapped at great altitudes.

Deficient Direction Hearing in Motorists

OFFICIAL investigations of traffic accidents have repeatedly shown that drivers may hear the warning signal of a second vehicle well enough and yet turn out in the wrong direction and later maintain the the signal came from the opposite side.

Is deficient "direction hearing" in human beings due to a loss of mobility of the auditory membrane over a span of thousands of years or can the deficiency be explained in terms of time differentiation and sound differentiation between hearing in the right and left ears? Subsequent tests demonstrated that the fault lay not in the sensory organ but in the local urban conditions. A sound coming from behind and reflected by a house on the right, the Journal of the American Medical Association explains, will pierce the right ear more forcefully, so that the driver believes the sound to come from that direction.

The reason why so many persons of normal hearing make such a poor showing in the examinations is simply and solely the reflection of sound in a big city. The city is to the ear, as it were, an acoustic maze of many sound-reflex surfaces.

Drying Reel Made of Pie-pans

A Home-Made Drying Reel Made of Two Six-Inch Pie-Pans Used by the Fly Fisherman to Keep His Line in the Best Condition for Casting.

THE fly fisherman always prides himself on keeping his equipment in first class order. Naturally, to allow any good line to dry on the casting reel is not his idea of what a real fisherman would do. Therefore, by using his ingenuity, one angler of this caliber created a "pie-pan" drying reel.

The drying reel avoids the common faults that otherwise would occur. It helps keep the line in the best of condition again to run free and in perfect shape when it is used the next time in casting. All kinds of bait or fly casting lines may be better and quicker cared for with this simple, home-made drying reel.

The material needed to make the reel at home is usually at hand. If not most of the items can be purchased for a few cents. All that is required are two six-inch pie-pans. Tin will answer the purpose although aluminum is very much better. The base of wood is six by seven inches in size and one inch thick.

The two supports of metal or wood must be four and one-half inches from the base.

A hanger with a crank and handle rod and bushings are the next requirement. The crank and handle easily can be bent into the needed shape. If desired, it can be an elongation of the rod, itself.

Proper spacing from the hanger to the reel and again from the reel to the hanger on the other side is to be provided for. There are several ways of doing this. Wooden spools, which are usually at hand, can be used, or the bushing can be placed on the rod to keep the reel in place and allow the hanger to hold the reel even. It is advisable to attach a knob to the handle end. This may be of wood or some composition such as can be found usually among odds and ends.

The two pie-pans are fastened back-to-back with six small bolts. It is best to line the groove where the two pie-pans meet with a layer of water-proof tape. This will prevent the fishing-line from flying off.

This reel, as specified, takes care of some 200 yards of line. Should more yardage be needed, larger pie-pans must be used and the specifications changed to meet the new requirements.

The inside of the groove, which is to receive the line, should be perforated at intervals to admit air.

The "Wobble" Plate Motor

A RADICAL departure from the conventional design in automobile motors is the "axial-wobble-plate" motor which was recently demonstrated in England.

The principle on which the new motor operates is that of the "wobble plate" which is mounted on a Z-shaped shaft having approximately the form of a double-cone, at the centre edge of which the pistons are connected by means of small connection rods. The action of the up and down moving pistons rocks the wobble-plate about its central point. As each piston operates in turn a rotary motion is transmitted to the Z-shaft, since the wobble plate does not rotate around the Z-shaft but is only a means of power transmission.

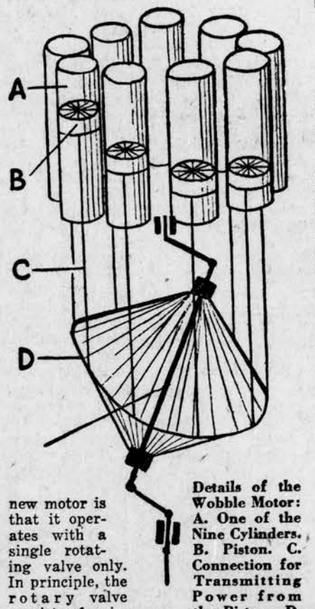
The advantages claimed for such a design are as follows: The cylinders lie in a compact group instead of being in line along a crank shaft. Very nearly straight line thrust is obtained for the pistons which means longer life of the motor.

The grouping of the cylinder heads together makes the valve gear compact, resulting in lower production cost and less operation trouble.

The short Z-shaft which replaces the customary crank shaft is much stiffer and can be carried in bearings which may be of almost any size independent of the cylinder dimensions. This is an important advantage in design.

The number of cylinders is not governed by the length of the crank shaft, so that increasing it does not increase the cost or size of the engine nearly as much as it does in the conventional design, but makes possible a more powerful car at a lower price.

An especially interesting feature of the new motor is that it operates with a single rotating valve only. In principle, the rotary valve consists of a circular plate rotating at a much slower speed than the motor, and covering or uncovering a single opening in each of the cylinder heads successively, it charges and exhausts the cylinders in a well-balanced rhythm and so causes a much smoother operation.



Details of the Wobble Motor: A. One of the Nine Cylinders. B. Piston. C. Connection for Transmitting Power from the Piston. D. Wobble Plate Mounted on Z-Shaped Shaft.

Because of the design of power transmission and valves, not only is it claimed that a much smoother operation is obtained, but also a remarkable decrease in gas consumption, which makes the newly designed motor an outstanding achievement of motor car progress.

Glass Building Blocks to Foil Burglars

BURGLARS, kidnapers and prowlers can be frustrated in many instances by use of the building world's newest material, glass block masonry.

It is possible and practical now to construct, for instance, building foundations for dwelling by laying translucent glass block, primarily to add more daylight for basements without sacrificing privacy.

By keeping a few low-watt bulbs burning throughout the night in the basement, preferably near the glass block foundations, the silhouette of a prowler outside the building is instantly discernible to a night watchman making his rounds of an estate or to the casual passerby, who might easily be the one to give an alarm.

Artificial Silk

A NEW artificial silk, which is made from wood, is so fine that a continuous thread of this material weighing only one pound would be long enough to reach from New York City to San Francisco.

This new silk is made of cellulose which is extracted from wood by an involved chemical process of "juggling" molecules is converted into the most delicate of textiles woven of threads which are one-third thinner than those of the finest natural silk.

A Tree Stump for a Garage

The Stump of a 3,000-Year-Old Giant Redwood Tree Hollowed Out into a Room 24 Feet Wide, Serves as a Garage.

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This garage was already prepared for its owner, as the stump of this great redwood tree, which is estimated to be more than 3,000 years old, was hollowed out several centuries ago by Indians who used it as a one-room house. It is 24 feet wide and provides ample space for the purpose it serves today.

The Big Tree, Sequoia gigantea, is sometimes confused with the redwood, Sequoia sempervirens, the smaller species of sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California. While the gigantea approaches 40 feet in base diameter, the sempervirens rarely exceeds 20 feet. The wood is similar in color and texture, but the foliage is distinct, and the bark of the Big Tree is much thicker and of a red red color instead of a dull brown. The most distinctive characteristic is that the Big Tree is reproduced only from the seed, while the redwood when cut down sprouts from the stump.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Danger-Spots" Of Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Wishing you every success in your noble attempt of the campaign "Towards Brighter Bombay," let me please voice the conditions and needs of Matunga through your esteemed daily.

Bombay North, especially Matunga (G. I. P.) which has developed by leaps and bounds in recent years has unfortunately been neglected by the Bombay Municipality, in regard to its sanitation.

The public and the Municipality know that this area is full of decent residential quarters inhabited largely by the lower-middle-class, and educated-office-going people. It is regrettable, therefore, that a few ugly spots should be kept incessantly emitting foul odour in the midst of healthy surroundings.

Over two months ago I drew the attention of the Sanitary Officer-in-Charge of this area to these "Danger-spots" in the midst of the thickly inhabited areas, where the refuse of the respective surroundings are dumped. There are six such places where refuse is gathered and allowed to decay much to the annoyance and danger for those living in the vicinity.

My request to the Sanitary Officer either to change the dirt-dumping places, or to provide with concrete dust-bins to collect the refuse, has not been attended to up till to-day. The Officer only explained away that he was doing his best with the given facilities and that he had reported the matter to his section office at Parel ('F' Ward).

Now that the monsoon has set in, it has added fuel to the fire and the nuisance to the surrounding residents and to the passers-by has been increased a hundred-fold.

At present the refuse is gathered in wooden carts of 5ft. to 7ft. high; but the majority of the malis (servants) of different buildings throw the refuse partly in the cart and partly on the ground. The refuse on the ground mixed with mud, decays and the authorities contribute their mite to this nuisance by throwing a sort of chemical on the refuse to kill the germs. All this produces an abominably awful smell, thus gradually paving the way for a serious epidemic in the near future, if the Municipality fails to take immediate action in this matter. It is a pity that such an important matter of public hygiene has been neglected all these days. Already, several dangerous diseases are prevalent in such a so-called healthy suburb. It may be recalled that "Meningitis" had its first appearance in Bombay, in Matunga last year.

I also requested the section officer to remove the present "spot" to some other lonely place if the Municipality cannot afford to do the needful immediately, but nothing has been done so far.

Thanks to the discretionary powers of the Health and Sanitary heads of this ward, only such good spots of utmost importance have been selected for dumping the refuse.

I invite the Municipal Commissioner to spare a little of his valuable time to give a look up this side preferably on a Sunday morning and inspect the "Danger Spots" carefully chosen in close proximity to the South Indian Bhajan Samaj Temple and in front of the Municipal Gujarati Children's School and the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Orphans. There are other spots, but the above is unique.

In addition to the Municipal authorised-nisance, the few vacant plots of land, where buildings are yet to come are freely made use of by the stray public to commit all sorts of nuisance and to throw all kinds of rubbish. One such place was also brought to the notice of the Section Officer, who told me that his Parel office had written to the Estate Agents, but nothing has resulted from it upti! now.

In this connection the Municipal Commissioner will do well to note that of late there have been stray cases of small-pox in Matunga, and see to it that it is not allowed to spread further.

Will the Municipal Commissioner kindly pay a visit at an early date?

The accompanying photos will speak for themselves.—Yours, etc.,
K. A. P.

Matunga, July 16.

A Municipal "kutchra" cart stationed opposite Byramji Jeejeebhoy Children's Home, Matunga.

——And another near the Hindu Colony.

Towards 'Brighter Bombay'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What's wrong with our City? Our Bombay, the "Urbs Prima in Indis." Is it too much orientalism, or too much influence of the West prevailing on us? There must be something; and so, it is the bounden duty of every soul breathing to see that our city again has a cheerful aspect.

True, it is very hard for mortals like us to see things clearly on the face, as they appear. We must dig ourselves deep into the chasms of life, the mystery of humanity, the ins and outs of every mortal, and then we may be able to realize what's amiss.

Let us start from the very lowest rung of the ladder, and work our way up, gradually. Where shall we start from? Let us see.

Yes, we shall take ourselves to the slums. In that area, where one's life is full of dirt. That filth which is an eye-sore to all the onlookers. Yet, humans like us do breathe that foul air. Is there no remedy?

There is, if we just try to see. What is their life? What is their daily routine? Alas! 'Tis a sorrowful tale.

These poor mites, they live a life worse than that of dogs. Their homes are breeding places for flies, spreading malaria, typhoid and such other chronic diseases. They fall a prey to them. Yet, the show must go on.'

Even the water they drink is not seldom contaminated. They know not the value of boiled water; and yet, if they do, they can hardly afford the fuel to boil it with. What little fire they have is necessary for cooking their meals.

Their kitchens, their bedrooms, and their bathrooms are all in one solitary room. There a man, his wife, and children live harmoniously. No wonder then Bombay looks gloomy.

Yet they thrive. The man, poor man, must feed himself, his wife and his children. For that he must work. But work to-day is hard to be found. The unemployment problem is daily on an increase. Then what can he do?

Those that have work, hardly earn enough to make both ends meet. To live they must eat, yet their wages are not sufficient. They fall victims to money-lenders and usurers. The latter thrive on them. Human parasites, they are.

When they are at wit's-end what are they to do? Some of them find solace at pithas, taverns, and toddy-shops, or even gaming-houses. Their daily wages are swallowed up by these places. They leave the shops dead-drunk, without a sous to call their own.

Yes! What about the poor innocent children? They become victims of circumstances. Their parents can hardly afford education. There are no open-spaces near where they can enjoy fresh air.

All such open-spaces, if any, are soon bought up by capitalists to build buildings on.

Again they can ill-afford to go to the pictures. The prices of the seats there are too high for them. Can we expect Bombay to be bright then?

First let us try to improve their lot, and in doing so, we would have accomplished the first-step towards Brighter Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

KEKASHROO KHUJESTA SEERVAI.

Fails By Two Marks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year I appeared for the Matriculation Examination and secured exemption in Science. This year I reappeared and secured marks as under:—

English 78; Mathematics 74; Gujarati 43; History and Geography 61.

I failed unfortunately this year in English by two marks only. You know full well that this year's Matriculation result is disastrous, but if this favour of a few grace marks be shown, many unfortunate students may pass their examination in Supplementary Result?

I invite your attention to the result of 1902. At that time the University declared supplementary results two times.—Yours, etc.,

JAL. ARDESHAR KAPADIA.

Biography Of Sir Fazl-I-Husain

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some kind friends of my father have suggested that a life-account of his may be prepared. For this purpose it is necessary to collect all available material immediately. I, therefore, write to seek your help in approaching your readers with a request that all letters written by my father to his friends, well-wishers and colleagues may be sent to me. Any other material that is considered useful for the purpose may also be made available to me.

My father maintained a diary and has left copious notes of events which will form the basis of his biography, but the material called for will be most helpful to fill in gaps. The form which his life-account should take and the selection of the writer are matters which shall have to be deferred for the present.

I beg all friends of my father to co-operate with me in this task. For me it will be labour of love; and the messages of sympathies that we have received from far and wide and from people of all shades of opinion, and the language in which the sympathisers have expressed their feelings, are abundant proof of the esteem and affection in which my father was held; and I am sure with the help of our kind friends my task will become very easy.—Yours, etc.,

BIBI ASGHARI,
Daughter of Late Sir Fazl-i-Husain.

39 Empress Road,
Lahore, July 14.

Injustice To Santa Cruz

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The debate on the resolution of Mr. Michel regarding representation of Santa Cruz on the Bandra Municipality, will not surprise the residents of Santa Cruz. One of the chief reasons of the dogged opposition of Santa Cruz to amalgamation with the Bandra Municipality was the fear that in all matters vitally affecting the interests of Santa Cruz, there would invariably be opposition from members representing Bandra. This fear has been realised. On the question of adequate representation of a sister suburb on the amalgamated municipal board, members for Bandra ought not to have taken an unreasonably hostile attitude, as even if the amendment of Mr. J. K. Mehta had been allowed to be carried, and Santa Cruz allotted 10 seats, there would have been no possibility of Santa Cruz attaining a dominant position, to the detriment of Bandra. Mr. Mehta's amendment was based on the facts of the situation. Taking the population to be not less than 15,000 for the added area of Santa Cruz, a representation of 10 members for that area, out of which 8 would be elected and one nominated and the remaining one returned by the Muslim community, would have been barely sufficient. In fact, Santa Cruz would not be content with less than fifteen seats, in the light of the hopes held out to it on the eve of the amalgamation. Mr. Mehta, who is reported to have alluded to this assurance, should indeed have based his amendment on the said assurance. But it appears it was in a spirit of compromise, he moved his amendment for but 10 seats, which also could not be pushed through. Is this not a foretaste of things to come? In the absence of adequate representation the interests of Santa Cruz, may, more often than not, be subordinated to Bandra. Santa Cruz must insist upon having adequate representation. And if the report of the Assurance, above referred to be true, Santa Cruz must insist upon the same being implemented. So that in the final distribution of seats, which has happily been left in the hands of the Government, Santa Cruz will be able to secure the number of seats, promised to it on the eve of the transfer to Bandra and to which it is entitled by reason of its growing population.

It is an open secret that amalgamation with Bandra has been forced upon Santa Cruz. It is equally well-known that Santa Cruz did its level best to get over this amalgamation. Santa Cruz is, therefore, smarting under a great wrong, which smacks of an outrage to its civic sense. But if amalgamation is to be looked upon as a 'fait accompli', Government may make use of the present opportunity to apply a soothing balm to its outraged civic sense in the shape of securing it the number of seats already promised and without which it cannot do, if it is expected to safeguard its vital interests.

I hope Santa Cruz residents will read the situation arising out of the above municipal debate in its correct perspective, and not suffer themselves to be caught napping while the question of their representation on the amalgamated municipality is being given a final shape. The Santa Cruz Residents' Association, the Santa Cruz Tenants' Association and other public bodies must take up this question of representation as soon as possible. We cannot sufficiently impress upon the powers-that-be, that bowing to the inevitable as we do, we are keen on securing representation as would do bare justice to our numbers and our interests.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKAR.

July 16.

MAJOR DIES OF HEART ATTACK

Sequel To Sudden Illness In Cricket Match

POONA, July 19.

During a cricket match between the Poona Club and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment this afternoon, Major R. L. W. Herrick, D. S. O., Royal Deccan Horse, Poona, took suddenly ill on the field and was removed to the dressing room where he died, an hour later from heart attack.—A. P.

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Indian News From London

Source Of Hindrance To Students

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S "PIOUS DECLARATIONS"

Political Conference Demands Abolition Of Educational Dept.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, July 11.
(By Air Mail).

A thousand men and women of different religions but with the most tolerant views of each others' beliefs are meeting in London.

Japanese, Chinese, Moslems and Hindus are among those who have come to London for the World Congress of Faiths, which continues until July 18. German members of this fraternity listen to sermons and debates by Jews and Italians, and go to church services conducted in Coptic by Abyssinian preachers. All of them are members of a world fellowship and there is nothing in the world on which they are not willing to see eye to eye. All these people are talking nothing but religion. Their one aim is to have fellowship amongst all classes, colours, and creeds brought about through religion. They all believe that trappings hung around their religions do not really matter, but that 'the religion's the thing."

BASIS OF RELIGION

The Congress opened on Monday last with Rev. A. D. Belden conducting Free Church Service. This was followed by an interesting lecture by Professor A. Yusuf Ali, formerly of the Lahore University. He spoke on "the Essential Basis of Religion." Sir Francis Younghusband, who was in the chair, paid a handsome tribute to the Indian professor for his masterly survey of the problem. Another Indian speaker, Prof. G. P. Malalasekera, talked of "An Inspiring Vision," which did not fail to receive rapt attention from the cosmopolitan audience under the chairmanship of Dr. Maxwell Garnett.

The outstanding Indian figure who has so far addressed the Congress is Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. It was a fitting tribute to his scholarly learning to see Sir Frederick Whyte in the chair. Sir Sarvepalli talked on Religion and Religions which provoked a healthy discussion led by Mr. Gerald Heard. On Thursday afternoon, the crowd again flocked to hear Prof. S. N. Das Gupta who espoused the Hindu view of religion. I was pleased to see the Chief Rabbi in the chair. He requested Prof. L. A. Reid, D.Litt., to lead a debate. Though they propounded different points of view all agreed on the essential—"the religion's the thing." Once again we had a Muslim speaker. Sir Abdul Qadir explained the relation of Islam with the World Fellowship on Friday afternoon. He said that Muslims were enjoined to respect all messengers of God and to make no comparison between them. Thus a common platform was provided for all men of goodwill who believed in any of the revealed religions, and the foundation of a fellowship among them was laid, which had not been sufficiently utilized by the world so far, but which was sound enough to bear a magnificent superstructure of world fellowship. Sir Abdul Qadir concluded: "The Koran was there as a beacon light to guide erring humanity to a living belief in God." Those who believe that Hindus and Muslims perpetually continue to quarrel in India ought to have been at the London University College to hear Professor Khagendra Nath Mitra, of the Calcutta University, pay tribute to Sir Abdul Qadir. As a Hindu the Bengal professor did not hesitate to declare that at no time was there a greater need for the message which Sir Abdul Qadir had given them that afternoon.

GIFTS FOR GAEKWAR.

The Maharaja of Baroda is the President of the Congress and last night the American National Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths felicitated His Highness in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of his sixty years beneficent rule in the State of Baroda. The Gold Room of the Dorchester Hotel was overcrowded by the presence of many celebrities, men of letters, artists, sportsmen, orthodox religionists, diplomats and even a number of Indian students. The American National Council presented His Highness with an Address in a beautiful casket. In a speech, full of wit and humour, though brief, His Highness thanked the American Council for the honour they had done him.

HIS EUROPEAN TOUR.

Incidentally, I was told at the function that His Highness is leaving this afternoon for Germany to see some of his subjects wrestling in the Olympic Games. I was also told that His Highness hopes to meet Herr Hitler. After visiting the German Fatherland, the Baroda ruler is to vsit Soviet Russia. His aim, as I was told, is to see things there for himself as is the aim of all other visitors to Russia. Thus the Maharaja of Baroda would be the first Indian prince to visit Bolshevik Russia. Let us now start speculating as to what His Highness will bring back from Russia.

GOSSIP ABOUT MYSORE RULER

Talking of the Baroda ruler reminds me of the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. It has sickened me to read the gossip columns of some of the British newspapers, which have pretended to give a biography of this premier Indian Prince. Ever since the departure of His Highness from Bombay for London, not a day is passing when one or the other "popular" newspaper (all honour to papers like the "Manchester Guardian," the "Times", the "Daily Telegraph" for being accurate in describing the Mysore ruler) has told us stories of the orthodoxy of His Highness, of his religious belief, of his taste in food, clothes and his selection of friends. I shall quote, as an illustration, only one report that has appeared in the columns of the "Daily Express." Its Sunday edition had told us that the Maharaja is going to convert one of the suites of rooms at the Dorchester Hotel into a Hindu temple so that His Highness could conduct his morning, afternoon and even prayers. Yesterday, the "Daily Express" stated: Only monarch in the world who pays homage to his cook is the Maharaja of Mysore at Marseilles to-day on the first visit to Europe. His cook is a Brahmin, a member of high priestly caste The Maharaja, multi-millionaire ruler of 7,000,000 subjects is a member of lower warrior caste. The total daily cost of the Maharaja's own meals is 4 shillings ten pence. His diet is sour milk, wholemeal bread. French beans, lentil rissoles, fruit and such like. Food, it is added, is supposed to derive special grace from being prepared by Brahmin's hands. William Hickey, who is responsible for giving this dish to his morning readers, hopes that it is good for the Maharaja. He adds: If by chance, at his London hotel, the Maharaja enters cook's room while he is eating, in solitude, the cook will throw food away. The Maharaja's presence will have defiled it. He will have to apologise. The cook will cook himself another meal maybe back door. And Mr. Hickey concludes that similar things happen in many an English suburban home.

"BLACKHOLE, A MYTH."

Well, if you want to imagine things, visit Fleet Street. Last Sunday, it was announced that Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar, formerly a vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University will challenge on Monday (July 6) the delegates of the World Historians' Conference in London to prove that the tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta was anything but a myth. We were told that Sir Jadu Nath has declared that the story was invented in an effort to blacken the character of the Nawab of Murshidabad. On Monday morning, the "Daily Express" (Mr. William Hickey, please) was again prompt to announce that the Calcutta ex-vice-Chancellor blames Clive and contemporary English historians for deliberate distortion. Adds Hickey: Sarkar "believes whole story to be political propaganda. Said so once before in India, and native students have been trying to blow up memorial on the site of the incident ever since."

Naturally, I was anxious to hear Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar. When I rang up the Secretariat of the Congress to enquire at what hour the Bengal educationist was to speak I was asked "Who Told You So." I rang up Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar's nephew to enquire if his uncle was in London. "My dear chap, don't trust Fleet Street. My uncle is not in London. I dare say he would not challenge me by dropping in London without informing me of his departure from India."

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

Yesterday, Sir Firozkhan Noon, the new High Commissioner for India, gave a reception at India House for the Indian woman students who are now in London as part of their programme of touring Europe with Mrs. Rena Dutt. The High Commissioner welcoming his twenty woman students and other guests, said that British hospitality was proverbial, and he had no doubt that the young ladies would carry back with them to India very pleasant memories of their brief sojourn in England A service they could render to their country was to make friends with British people, so that on the one hand they might understand England better, and on the other hand Britons might understand India better. He regretted that there was tremendous ignorance of India in this country, and that there was a like ignorance about England in India. While they studied at first hand something of the liberal civilisation they saw in England they could interpret by their example, an ancient culture of which they were rightly proud. It was of much importance that young Indian visitors and sojourners here should leave behind pleasant memories of their kindliness, sincerity, and worth, for thereby the prestige of their country would be raised.

This reminds me of the talk that I had earlier in the week with one of Indian students. According to him, the new High Commissioner on taking over his London, addressed his staff, particularly of the Educational Department. He pointed out to them that he was anxious to be of real assistance to Indian students in Great Britain and naturally he expected the wholehearted co-operation of his staff to enable him to be of service to young Indians. It is also stated that on the third day of his resuming office a young Indian visited the educational department of the High Commissioner. He wanted to see the head of the Department, an Englishman. Accidentally, Sir Firozkhan Noon met the young Indian and introduced him to the Head of his Education Department. Sir Firozekhan watched the two converse and was satisfied that his Departmental head had taken kindly interest in the student, who wanted his assistance.

However, there are many Indian students in this country who believe that the High Commissioner's Educational Department is of no help or assistance to the Indian students. When I drew the attention of the Secretary of the Federation of Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad to the kindly interest taken by the new High Commissioner in Indian students, he said that in spite of pious speeches and declarations, the High Commissioner for India is always a source of hindrance to the Indian students than a genuine help. On behalf of his Federation, the 5th Indian Political Conference, which is meeting this afternoon in London, presided over by Mr. Palm Dutt, the following resolution has been tabled:

ABOLISH THAT ESPIONAGE

This Conference strongly condemns the espionage and strict control over Indian students in England by the British Government. It demands the abolition of the Educational Department of the High Commissioner which far from being a help is a great hindrance in securing educational facilities for Indians in Europe. It further demands the immediate dismissal of advisors to Indian students at various British Universities, especially Oxford and Cambridge, for their anti-Indian and Imperialist outlook, for their interference with political education, activities and opinions of Indian students and for their utter incompetency and uselessness in being of any help to Indian students.

I am surprised by the statement made to me by the Secretary of the Federation of Indian and Ceylonese Students Abroad. He tells me that the High Commissioner's Educational Department is at present charging 100 guineas as fees for admission to an Indian student in British factories. When I asked him if the fees are paid to the British factories, the Secretary informed me that half the amound is paid to the factory concernen and the other half is retained by the Educational Department of the Indian High Commissioner for its maintenance.

CONGRESS FOREIGN DEPT.

Another resolution that is coming up for adoption this afternoon at the Indian Political Conference congratulates the Indian National Congress for setting up a "Propaganda Committee" to find out ways and means of securing international support for the cause of Indian independence. It welcomes the establishment of a Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress to collect and exchange data and information about activities sympathetic towards India conducted by various organisations abroad.

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To make the country self supporting in respect of medicine, this Company has been started with the object of manufacturing standardised Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological preparations, Sera, Vaccines, Antiseptic Cotton and Dressings, etc., on a large scale. To give practical shape to this huge affairs, a plot of about 100 acres of land has been acquired and a large number of buildings have been constructed thereon. It is expected that the erection of machineries will be completed by August and the Company's production will be placed on the markets of India and Burma simultaneously by the September next.

PUBLIC OPINION:

The "A. B. PATRICA" of Calcutta says:—"Messrs G. C. Acharya and Co., the well-renowned businessmen of U.P., are the managing agents and they had an important hand in the promotion of this Company. Before long, they have made a name by floating the Shree Sitaram Sugar Mills (with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs). Under such capable hands, it is but natural to hope that the Company will meet with success.

The "AJ" of Benares says:—Such a Company was badly needed in India. It is hoped it will surely succeed in its mission."

The "PIONEER" of Lucknow says:—"The Company has a bright future before it. It has a strong directorate consisting of many medical men and scientists of distinction."

The "HINDUSTAN TIMES" of Delhi says:—"At last the U. P., is going to be self-sufficient as regards medicines. It is hoped that medical men and public will patronise the Company."

The "SEARCH LIGHT" of Patna says:—"Directors are reputed Scientists and the Managing Agents are influential business men of long experience behind."

The "PRATAP" of Cawnpore says:—"The industry is most profitable and we hope that the Company will meet with great success."

The "LEADER" of Allahabad says:—"The industry is a most lucrative one and it is hoped its shares will be subscribed by our countrymen in full measure."

The "KING GEORGE MEDICAL COLLEGE CLINICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL" of Lucknow says:—"The enterprise is great, its objects are noble and most beneficial. We wish the I.M.S. Laboratory speedy progress and success in its mission."

The "NAVASHAKTI" of Patna says:—"Very highly reputed medical men and scientists are on its directorate. The Managing agents of the Company are honest, influential and very capable businessmen."

PROFIT

A similar manufacturing Company whose paid up capital is Rs. 2,45,270 has in such a year of economic depression, made a profit of Rs. 2,55,560 after making provision for depreciation, bad debts and all other charges. THIS SINGLE INSTANCE will convince you, how profitable this industry is.

Generally laboratory shares are sold at a premium to 2 to 3 times of their value. The shares of this laboratory are still available at par, but the value may go up at any moment without notice. Nearly half of the issued capital has already been subscribed and only the rest is offered for subscription. Please apply at once with the application-money in advance. All the applications will be entertained by rotation and when the capital is over-subscribed, the Company reserves the right of returning the money to the senders.

Forging Ahead!

* * * *

AT THE SECOND VALUATION

PRESIDENCY LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DECLARES SPLENDID BONUSES!

Rs. 22/- Per Rs. 1,000 per Year on Whole Life Policies.

and

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OUR ACTUARY OBSERVES:

"The result of the Valuation is remarkable in many respects, but in one respect it is exemplary as showing how economy of management is of greater importance from the point of view of Soundness and Strength..... You are making the foundation of your Company very Strong."

Write now for Terms for Representation and District Organiserships.

HEAD OFFICE:
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Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Advisory Board's Recommendations

SIMLA, July 18.

The Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural research has concluded its session.

It recommended the establishment of provincial organisations with special funds collected in the various areas in order to give impetus to the movement for cattle breeding in India. These provincial organisations, it was further suggested, could have qualified inspectors to look after stud bulls, the board also favoured enquiry regarding milk production in seven select areas throughout India.—A. P.

TOWNS WHICH DRAIN NATION'S WEALTH

KARACHI, July 18.

Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya in the course of his reply to the Municipal address also referred to the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes. While Pandit Jawaharlal was attacking the problem from one end, namely urging the richer classes to help their poorer brethren, he was tackling the problem from the other end, namely to create wealth for the poor and make them rich. He deplored the modern town which drained the nation's wealth instead of sharing it with the villagers as in olden times.

Both Pandit Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi have a crowded programme during their two days stay in the city—A. P.

CALCUTTA SUPPORTS MOONJE'S PROJECT

CALCUTTA July 18

The "United Press" understands that Doctor Moonje who met the Bengali intelligentsia in regard to the scheme of Military School has up till now received donations towards the School Fund to the extent of Rs. 15,000/- from Calcutta alone.

His idea of establishing the Pratapaditya Hostel for Bengali students has appealed to all.—United Press.

GONORRHOEA CURED

ACUTE or CHRONIC—Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

Liberals Stand For Reform And Not For Revolution

JAWAHARLAL'S VIEWS CRITICISED

Ending Of Vested Interests Will Not Bring Millennium, Says Sir Cowasji

In the course of his presidential address to the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at Sholapur on Saturday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, said:

Let me first thank very sincerely the Reception Committee for the honour they have done me in asking me to preside over the deliberations of his conference—an honour which carries with it a certain amount of responsibility. But in the present case, our liberal principles have been so clearly defined and are so well understood that I am not called upon to propound principles or policies which have already been embodied in resolutions at our various conferences after considerable discussion.

IN MEMORY OF DEAD.

The British Empire in particular and the world in general had to mourn the loss of a great King in the very beginning of this year. Few monarchs went through the critical period of the last 25 years of world's history with his prestige enhanced and his name more honoured throughout the world at the time of his death. It may truly be said of King George V that he left the system of democratic Government combined with a monarchy more firmly rooted in the soil of England than ever before in the history of the Empire.

In Sir Dinshaw Wacha the Liberals have lost one of their most distinguished colleagues. One of the founders of the Indian National Congress and the General Secretary for 17 years and its President in 1901, Sir Dinshaw Wacha can truly be called one of the fathers of the Indian National Congress. His life-long work for his country is so well-known that I do not propose to go into any details. Suffice it to say that he was one of the few stalwarts who had the courage of his convictions and seceded from the parent body in 1916. He was the President of the Western India National Liberal Association for 8 years.

Sir Cowasji then made a feeling reference to the deaths of Dewan Bahadur Sir M. Ramachandra Rao and Rao Bahadur Kale.

In his autobiography, the Congress President has described us as follows: "Over trivial and unimportant matters, they grow quite excited and there is an amazing amount of houha and shouting." One would have imagined that he was describing himself and his party organisation; for, they meet oftener than we do and on more than one occasion, after discussions lasting two or three days, they have produced a couple of resolutions which evade a decision on the main issues. There cannot be the slightest doubt that since the Pandit took over the helm of affairs of the Congress a few months ago there have been fundamental changes in the political atmosphere. The differences between us were well defined and were known to all who took an interest in political affairs. The Congress upholds the banner of independence. What that exactly means is very difficult to explain as it has been defined in different ways by several of the leaders amongst them.

LIBERAL GOAL.

We have adhered fast to our goal of Dominion Status, about which there can be no difference of opinion as to its meaning. We desire to see India a free and equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations, just like Canada, Australia and South Africa. The Congress have adopted various methods for attaining the goal of their ambitions. We have for the last 50 years relied on our method of constitutional agitation.

For a number of years we have been accused of following antiquated methods which lead to no tangible results. We have been criticised in no unmeasured terms and we have been even called self-seekers and sycophants, who persist in policies and methods which secure merely personal safety, social and political position and material benefits for ourselves. Not a single opportunity is missed to prejudice public opinion by deliberately false and incorrect statements. But, may I ask whether India would have obtained even her present political position had it not been for the constitutional agitation of our distinguished predecessors, and the constant and well-thought-out-criticisms of those who have insisted and persisted in following in the footsteps of the founders of the Indian National Congress? Can it be said with any justification that Congress methods of non-co-operation and civil disobedience have attained any tangible advantages, political, economic, or social, for our mother country? I am quite prepared to submit that the amazing amount of their houha and shouting has resulted to a large extent in introducing into our future constitution irritating safeguards and reserved powers. If this is an attainment to be proud of, I have no quarrel with those who in season and out of season claim for themselves great deeds and great attainments.

The Liberals from the very beginning advocated a policy of getting into the legislatures and taking office. We could see no sense in their boycott. On the contrary we were of opinion that not taking advantage of the Reforms of 1919 would harm the interests and retard the progress of the country. Congressmen of those days were pleased to call us traitors and left no stone unturned to prejudice us in the eyes of our own countrymen. But after a few years some of the most prominent Congressmen themselves entered the legislatures to share "our treachery" and to-day there is a Congress party in the Assembly working under the auspices of the Congress.

CONGRESS BLAMED.

We did not hide our disagreement with the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. We warned our countrymen of the unnecessary suffering they were undergoing and the harm they were doing by the disorganisation they were creating, specially in the City of Bombay. I have no desire to harp back on those most unpleasant and unhappy days when Government were suppressing the movement with a heavy hand, and Congressmen were attempting to deprive those who did not agree with them of their civil liberties. Nobody can assert that these movements met with any success. The failure has given cause for serious reflection to those who took part in them. It has been stated in some quarters that this was due to our not actively joining the movements. I refuse to accept this compliment. If they failed, it was because they were based on intrinsically wrong principle and the failure and the damage would have been greater had they received uniform support. We went to the Round Table Conferences in high hopes of being able to attain something for our country, but we were called traitors for our pains. The second Round Table Conference welcomed as its most honoured delegate, the greatest living Congressmen, and we consider that th's was sufficient justification for our decision. But no sooner had he returned to India than this unhappy country was again thrown into troubled waters and Mr. Gandhi was forced into marching back to jail. During those critical three years India's cause lost ground consistently, greatly due to the policy and methods of the Congress. Congressmen will never admit their own faults and the damage they have done, but they make every attempt in public to place all responsibility on the shoulders of those who struggled honestly and strenuously to obtain the best they could for their country.

LIBERAL WISDOM.

I would ask any unbiased critic a simple question. Who have given a better exhibition of political wisdom and foresight—the Congress or the Liberals?

But proclaims the President that we Liberals have never been to prison as he has done on more than one occasion, that none of us have suffered as he has, and that, therefore, what right have we to challenge his wild cat theories. He goes so far as to say that we should not be even given a hearing. I am prepared to admit that he has suffered. I am prepared to admit that he has given up many of the good things of this world as a sacrifice to his theories: But I am definitely not prepared to admit that he has done much good to his country by his sufferings or by his sacrifice. He has a right to inflict suffering on himself if he chooses, but he should be blamed and rightly taken to task for having led others to suffer when clearly warned that such suffering would not help our country a step further towards political liberty and freedom. We have just as much a right as any one to warn our countrymen and women against methods which might injure the interests of the motherland. So long as we consciously believe in our principles, policies and methods, so long as we are convinced that we have acted and are acting in the best interests of our country, we have no reason to be ashamed of anything we have done or are doing, nor do we owe an apology to any one. When an unbaised history of our times comes to be written we are confident that we shall get our dues. We are not accustomed to speak and act with the main object of catching the public ear and eye. We have, therefore, no necessity to chop and change our methods and policies in keeping with the political barometer. We are liable to err as much as, if not more than, any other political school of thought, and I sincerely hope that when we conscientiously realise that our methods and policies require a change, we will have the courage to do so without the slightest hesitation and admit our mistakes.

JAWAHARLAL'S VIEWS.

The President of the Congress is now carrying on a vigorous propaganda for a form of Government for this country different to any visualised by the Congress up-to-now. He believes that the only solution of India's problems lies in socialism, not in any vague humanitarian sense, but in the scientific and economic sense—in other words, communism. He has clearly explained what he means. He states that whatever be our name or status, whatever outward semblance of political power we might have, we shall remain cribbed and confined and allied to and dominated by the reactionary forces and the great financial vested interests of the capitalist world. To him all capitalists are reactionaries. All who went to Round Table Conference, I presume including Mr. Gandhi, are to him also reactionaries. His one ambition is to rouse the peasantry and the masses against the capitalist. To him a joint front can alone be one of the peasantry and the workers.

If any school of thought or political party desires to see anarchy and bloodshed throughout the country, let them advocate and try to put into practice these ideals of communism. As if we had not what appear to be unsurmountable obstacles in attaining political freedom and a democratic system of Government, we have now the President of the Congress "with an amazing amount of houha and shouting" advocating policies and systems which are bound to bring greater dissensions and engender more bitterness amongst the people of this country. There is no misunderstanding him. He sees no good in political freedom unless that freedom brings him a form of Government such as Russia introduced and is now fast changing. He hates the word 'Imperialism', not because imperialism may be an obstacle to political liberty, but because imperialism will, under no circumstances, mix with communism. He would, for the same reasons, reject Dominion Status, even if he could get it, because under Dominion Status he sees no success for communism. He has no faith in a democratic system of Government, again because he feels that communism and democracy cannot go together. How is he to deprive great landlords of their lands and the capitalists of their wealth and the people as a whole of their religion under a free and democratic system of Government! Parliaments, Councils and Assemblies are of no use to him. He will have none of the policies for which the Congress itself has been fighting by direct and indirect methods. He is at present in a minority, and even as the President of his great party he is making every endeavour during his period of office to turn the minority into a majority. Questions of discipline in other parties are not our concern but if we are in agreement with the majority in the Congress in this respect, we have a right to protest against the actions of a man who takes advantage of his official position to carry on propaganda in the country, the principles of which we most strenuously and bitterly oppose. Is this the only method by which there can be no improvement in economic, social and educational conditions of the masses? Are we so ignorant of the conditions in our own country, suffering as we do from our own peculiar troubles, a country in which some parts are as different from others as two seperate countries in other parts of the world? We have different religions, different social customs, different languages, different ideals, in different parts of India. Do we agree to adopt the method of fire and sword resulting in anarchy and bloodshed, in order to mould the whole into a uniform unit from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas and from Quetta to Shillong, where no man shall have a home better than any other, where the fruits of all mental labour shall be the same, where the sweat of all brows shall have the same rewards, where no man shall have the incentive to work for his children, and above all where no man shall have a religion?

BOGEY OF CLASS HATRED

The Pandit truly complains that he has found a spirit of disunion spreading over the land, a strange 'malaise' and petty conflicts amongst old comrades, growing ever bigger and interfering with all activities. Does he not realise that for the President of the Congress to openly advocate class-hatred and bitterness is merely adding to our troubles at a time when every endeavour should be made for uniformity of policy and uniformity of action?

We contend that Fascism and Nazism are the direct results of Communism. If the ugly and evil head of communism had not shown itself in a most turbulent form in Italy and Germany, we should not have heard of Fascism and Nazism. We contend that measures can be taken in India for the amelioration of the peasants and the labouring classes under a democratic form of Government. We do not believe that communism is the only remedy for the poverty and vast unemployment amongst the peoples of India. The ending of vested interests in land and industry is not going to bring us the millennium. In short we are for reform and not revolution.

LIBERALS MUST ORGANISE

Mr. Sirdar's Address At Sholapur Conference

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. M. S. Sirdar, in the course of his address to the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference said:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, I have great pleasure in welcoming you here. The city of Sholapur is an ancient and historic one and it occupies a pride of place in our presidency.

An opportunity is here afforded for all the liberals of the province to meet and discuss common questions. It would be a better plan, therefore, if we were to confine ourselves during the next 2 days to provincial questions rather than to bigger problems of All-India nature. I am only placing this as a personal suggestion before you. In any case, I am sure that this conference will awaken all the liberal party elements in the presidency to their sense of duty and responsibility.

MUST ORGANISE

I will not be telling you a new thing if I were to say that the liberal party, although it is an old party with splendid record and traditions, it has fallen on bad days now-a-days. It is not very well organised; its branches are not functioning very efficiently. Consequently the liberals who were once upon a time an influential body exercising considerable influence on the actions of the Government have been recently in a decadent position. Other political parties have been consequently taking undue advantage of this position and have been ceaselessly trying to decry it. It must, however, be admitted that we are ourselves to be blamed for this Because we have failed to set our house in order. We have failed to open branches and offices in smaller towns and villages. We have failed to reach the masses and take them into confidence. Naturally others who are more vocal and agile, have stolen a march over us. It is high time, therefore, that we should bestir ourselves and take up the work of organising our party immediately. The most urgent need is to open branches in all District and Taluka places and big towns. Unless we reach the masses, there is hardly any hope of a prosperous career for our party in the new regime.

The re-organisation of the liberal party is necessary, not only from the natural sense of self-preservation but also from the point of view of the political education that we can give to the masses if we make a concerted effort in that direction. Probably there is no other urgent need in the political field at present than the need to educate the masses politically. Under the new constitution some 36 millions of people will be enfranchised as against the present 7 millions. A vast number of rural population and women will now have a vote. You can well imagine the political power that these peoples will be enabled to wield in the new regime. Is it not incumbent upon these voters then that they should know how to exercise it?

It is manifest to every one that the political discontent is the result of growing economic distress. The poverty of the masses, the depression in trade and the growing unemployment among the educated have all been contributing to the acuteness of the economic problem. It is, therefore, necessary that measures should be adopted to increase the national wealth by rapid industrialisation and proper economic planning. The liberal party should, therefore, be able to formulate a definite programme of work before they go to the polls early next year.

MESSAGE OF CONGRESS

India Must Keep Pace With Advanced Countries, Says President

KARACHI July 18

Before a mammoth gathering of 5,000 people Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the National Flag at Rambaugh.

Broadcasting the message of the Congress, Panditji referred to the sacrifices made by the country to attain freedom. He said that the world is ready for Socialism and India cannot ignore it. She must keep pace with the advanced countries—United Press

MONSOON STRONG IN C. P. & HYDERABAD

General Rain In Konkan Malabar & N. Madras

POONA, July 19.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Rainfall was nearly general in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, the Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, South Hyderabad and North Madras coast.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Sind, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst six inches; Silchar Gorakhpur, Nagpur, Chanda three; Victoria Point, Diamond Island, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Nizamabad and Mercara two each; Gwa, Seoni, Pendra and Mahableshwar one and half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in lower Burma, the Konkan, the Deccan, Central Provinces, Orissa and extend and increase in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to begin in Chota Nagpur and the United Provinces within thirty-six hours.—A. P.

CLEAN UP THE FOREIGN OFFICE

(Continued from Page 6.)

Odessa; I can recall no earthquakes. But I do remember that British ships landed guns and uniforms on these coasts for the Whites in the Civil War. Are these "the purposes of humanity?"

Balance Of Power

Another argument is that, if in a future war Turkey is neutral, an outside fleet must have the right to pursue an inside fleet into the Black Sea—in plain words, a British fleet may want to pursue a Russian fleet.

One might ask how, under the Covenant, Turkey in such a case could be neutral. But the sand of Downing-street has not yet dried the ink of the Covenant.

All this would be amusing if it were not tragic. It means that the Foreign Office, with sand and parchment and quill pens, is still working out its calculations for a Balance of Power on the nineteenth-century model.

It is trying with the aid of Fascist Italy to surround Hitler in the West, so that he may break out, when he is ready, against Russia in the East.

The world is safe neither for democracy nor for Socialism, until we rise and sweep this Foreign Office clean.

We have not many months in which to do it. Unless we can rouse the masses to resistance, this incredible Foreign Office will have arranged the next war.

It will have bought Mussolini's contemptuous and temporary friendship, and sent Hitler's bombing planes eastwards to blot out Socialism with mustard gas.

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FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Figures For June

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for June, 1936, issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 99 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 15 lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 1.40 crores, a decrease of Rs. 6 lakhs as compared with the figures for June 1935. The progressive totals for the quarter ending June 1936 show a decrease of Rs. 39 lakhs or 11 per cent. under imports and an increase of Rs. 32 lakhs or 6 per cent. under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for June 1935 and 1936 are given below:—

IMPORTS.

	In June 1936 Quantity	In June 1936 Value	Increase or decrease as compared with June 1935. Quantity	Increase or decrease as compared with June 1935. Value.
		Rs.		Rs
Cotton manufactures	...	28,19,677	...	+ 5,73,622
Machinery and mill work	...	7,60,795	...	+ 3,12,460
Vehicles	...	4,47,187	...	+ 1,38,343
Liquors	...	3,87,586	...	+ 1,14,637
Woollen goods	...	3,83,238	...	+ 76,842
Metals and ores	...	8,35,661	...	+ 43,230
Cotton, twist and yarn	...	36,423	...	+ 25,178
Sugar	Tons 514	42,923	+ 206	+ 16,993
Oils	...	3,91,003	...	— 1,22,232

The increase under cotton manufactures occurred in receipts of white and coloured piecegoods. Imports of white goods amounted to 10 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs as against 9 million yards valued at Rs. 14 lakhs, while those of coloured goods totalled nearly 4 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 8 lakhs as against 2 3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in June, 1935. Imports of grey goods, which amounted to 1 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 1.93 lakhs in June 1935, stood at 1 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 1.54 lakhs during the month under review. The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the quarter ending June, 1936, amounted to 51 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 86 lakhs, showing a decrease of 22 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value as compared with the imports in the corresponding period of last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods during the quarter ending June 1936 was 35 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 61 lakhs, showing a decrease of 25 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value, while that of Japan was 14 1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 19 lakhs, showing a decrease of 20 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value as compared with the corresponding period of 1935-36. The increase under Machinery occurred in receipts of electrical machinery and sewing machines from the United Kingdom and cotton spinning machinery from Switzerland. The small increase in imports of sugar occurred in receipts from Java. The total quantity of sugar imported during the quarter ending June 1936 was 1,175 tons as against 8,108 tons in the corresponding period of last year. Increased arrivals of ale and beer from the United Kingdom accounted for the improvement in imports of liquors. The decrease under oils was most noticeable in receipts of fuel oils from Iran.

EXPORTS

	In June, 1936 Quantity	In June, 1936 Value	Increase or decrease as compared with June, 1935. Quantity	Increase or decrease as compared with June, 1935. Value
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Wool, raw (Indian and foreign)	604	6,19,694	— 1,176	— 9,77,083
Skins, raw	251	2,59,251	— 402	— 3,43,128
Wheat flour	146	15,019	— 409	— 39,755
Wheat	5,123	4,35,932	+ 5,096	+ 4,33,493
Cotton, raw	20,095	1,10,60,551	— 769	+ 98,318
Barley	1,464	97,638	+ 1,478	+ 97,368
Hides, raw	237	1,22,420	+ 135	+ 72,000
Rapeseed	567	79,683	+ 240	+ 33,763

The decrease under wool occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The decrease in exports of raw skins was most noticeable in shipments of goat skins to the United States of America and sheep skins to Italy. Exports of cotton decreased by 769 tons in quantity, but increased by Rs. 0.98 lakh in value. Japan, Italy and Belgium took less, but Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom took more. The total quantity of cotton exported during the quarter ending June 1936 was 75,675 tons (423,774 bales) as against 74,407 tons (416,672 bales) in the corresponding period of last year. Of the total quantity of wheat exported during the month under report, 2,557 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, and 2,500 tons were exported "for orders" to Port Said. The increase in exports of barley occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 18.

Volkart Bros.' S.S. Boringea of 3606 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Rasmussen arrived from Copenhagen via Hamburg, Rottendam, Marseilles and Port Said with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Russell, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Mooltan of 12823 Reg. tons, Capt. F. E. French, arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Chinkoa of 3295 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Mackenzie, arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 18.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Mooltan of 12823 Reg. tons, Capt. F. E. French, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Storviken of 2936 Reg. tons, Capt. K. Lied sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's S.S. Morioka Maru of 3096 Reg. tons Capt. Y. Hamada, sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Jalapadma of 2326 Reg. tons, Capt. R. K. Memery sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 18.

S.S. Kohinoor (T. M. & Co.) for Sourabaya and Batavia via Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 18.

S.S. Trautenfels for Gothenburg:—25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Hamburg:—50 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal and Co; 50 bales Egyptian cotton Volkart Bros.

For Port Said (in transit to Piracus):—407 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Alexandria:—5 cases brassware O Chandbhoy.

For Antwerp:—8 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal & Co; 155 bales cotton waste M Chandulal & Co; 2000 packets groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1016 packets groundnut oil cakes M Husain and Sons; 482 bags groundnut oil cakes M Husain & Sons; 110 bales cotton The Swastik General Trading Co.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—5900 bags Indian linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1375 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil extract L Dreyfus and Co; 2037 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 5865 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Marseilles for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton fly Sapti. Tex. Products Ltd; 124 bags mastard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tayama Maru for Osaka:—800 bundles tin clipping Ali Bros.

S.S. Monoka Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

S.S. Cranfield for Kobe:—200 bales cotton A Clayton & Co; 128 bales cotton R. B. Champalal Ramsarup.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 18.

S.S. Takliwa, Agents M M and Co., from Durban:—19 cases tomago squash; 120 cases oranges.

From Dar-es-Salaam:—23 pkgs. milk.

From L. Marques and Mozambique:—1292 crates copper bars; 120 bags beans; 14 bags napupa seed.

From Zanzibar:—230 bags copra; 5 cases ivory.

From Mombassa:—5 bundles goat skins; 10 bags brassware; 100 bags copper; 12 cases ivory; 21 cases ink; 10234 bales cotton

S.S. Varela, Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—200 bundles mash; 38 bags skins; 174 bags barley; 2856 baskets wet dates.

From Khoram Shaher:—15 pkg. apparel; 1000 bags barley.

From Karachi:—5 cases typewriters; 37 packages dry fish; 10216 bags wheat; 20 bags rice; 5 packages cotton piecegoods.

S.S. Barpeta, Agents M M and Co., from Kaweit:—595 bags barley.

From Bushire:—8 bags gum; 70 cases rose water; 62 tallas assafoetida; 200 bags barley.

From Muscat:—8 bundles salted fish; 208 bags sardines.

From Charbar:—18 bundles siffi mats.

From Gwadar:—25 bundles mats; 25 bundles siffi mats.

From Karachi:—5 bags salted fish; 9 chests wet fresh fish.

AMERICAN COTTON

BOMBAY July 18

The New York Cotton futures market opened weak on favourable crop conditions and declined further on long liquidation and foreign selling. The market appears in need of a new incentive and prices lost 80 cents per bale on reports of further rains in the Eastern Belt. Texas crop is doing well and it is believed that the next Bureau report will be favourable.

During the past fortnight weather conditions were generally favourable and the U. S. cotton crop is doing well. There is a tendency to increase crop estimates and we think present indications favour a yield of 12 million bales.

The cloth market is fairly steady and the general sentiment continues bullish. Present liquidation is improving the technical state of the market and although the decline may proceed further in the near future, there is more inclination to buy on declines. Hedge sales against pool cotton are over and we think purchases in easy markets will prove profitable in long run.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 12.40. There was scattered buying which improved prices 3 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.43 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased long liquidation and foreign selling together with hedging and prices declined 16 points from the highest level and October was quoted 12.27 which was the lowest level for the day and the market closed at a net decline of 16 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 13.23c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 20 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 14 points at 12.93c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 6.67. There was Bombay selling and hedging which met trade calling and scale down support. Later on there was local liquidation in sympathy with New York advices and straddle selling. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 5 points lower at 7.47d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 points. At the close July was quoted 5.86, October 5.69 and January 5.62.

Egyptian cotton futures ring was irregular with a fairly good enquiry for Sakels which closed at a rise of 10 to 5 points and Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 10.44d. Uppers futures declined 3 to 6 points and spot cotton was 5 points down at 4.42d.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points while Ashmouni lost 10 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-5 a.m.)	12.43—03
N. Y. October Lowest (12-53 p.m.)	12.27—19
Liverpool October Highest	6.68—04
Liverpool October Lowest	6.64—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Market has in easier undertone. Rather less demand. Conditions are favourable except in Oklahoma where temperature is too high.

Liverpool.—Stop-loss selling on poor New York cables and increased hedging met moderate trade calling. Bullish.

New York.—Decline caused by liquidation. Further temporary decline possible due to absence of aggressive buying.

New York.—Market absorbed heavy liquidation and hedges against purchases Pool cotton. Think such reactions opportune for purchases in expectation of ultimately higher prices. Daily co-operative sales exceeding record for several months. Believed renewed important buying movement imminent. Reliable trade interests except further advance.

New York.—Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Do not think market will go much lower.

New York.—Think heavy speculative realising and scattered hedging against Government releases about over and prices are in buying area.

New York.—Weather continues favourable. Market is discounting tendency to increase crop estimate. Mills resisting advance in basis. Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating. Weather market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 18.

October	12.17
December	12.12
January	12.10
March	12.13
May	12.12
Middling Spot	13.12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 18.

July	12.88
October	12.14
December	12.11
Middling Spot	12.79

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 18.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-18-10 and London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 75.85. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.02 27/32. London silver market was quiet at a decline of 1/16d to 19 5/8d. with Chinese selling. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8. Montreal silver market was dull and prices were unchanged to 5 points up. The local market was dull with a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD.	
Ready	34 4 3
Shravan delivery	34 4 6
Shravan Teji-mandi	0 2 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 5 0
Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 4 6
SILVER.	
Ready	48 14 6
Shravan delivery	48 14 6
Shravan Teji-mandi	0 10 0
Bhadarva delivery	49 0 0
Bhadarva Teji-mandi	1 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 18.

Spot	19-5|8
Forward	19-5|8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 18.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6|18|9.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 18.

Bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 49,12,622 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ending Saturday. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,76,66,58,270.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 17.

July	44.90
September	45.00+05
December	45.25

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 155 Jan. 129 at Cross Rate 5.02 27/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 233/8—Liverpool July 7.01 Rs. 72 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach AIM. 1937 220—Liverpool May 6.44 Rs. 60 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 220—New York May 12.20 Rs. 50 at Cross Rate 5.02 27/32.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 18.

Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	7.04
August	6.89
September	6.75
October	6.64
November	6.54
December	6.51
January	6.49
February	6.48
March	6.48
April	6.47
May	6.46
Middling Spot	7.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

July	10.05
October	9.96
November	9.69
January	9.39
March	9.20
May	9.02
July	8.92
Middling Spot	10.42

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 18.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.66
Fine	5.81
Superfine	5.96
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.77
Superfine	5.92
Choice	6.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.57
Fully Good	4.67
Fine	4.79

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, July 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan unchanged.

SEEDS.

London, July 18.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton: July sellers £11-10-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton: July|Aug. sellers £13-11-3.

Linseed, Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: July|Aug. sellers £14-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Con't) c.i.f ton: July|Aug. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay July-ARug. sellers £13-7-6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 18.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 219/4 on increased selling pressure. Longs are liquidating their purchases but later on there was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 220/4, while Broach J/A. was quoted at Rs. 233/4. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a decline of 3 points and the local market ruled quiet with a small business. The market closed to-day firm with professional buying.

Broach J/A	235 0 0
Broach A/M	221 12 0
Oomra July	208 0 0
Oomra D/J	200 12 0
Bengal July	190 0 0
Bengal D/J	160 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 18.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U P ...	201	197	192	188
Punjab ...	201	197	192	188
Oomra No. 3	218	215	212	208 ...
C. P. No. 1	228	226	222	218 ...
C. P. No. 2	224	221	218	214 ...
Broach No. 2 ...	241	237	234	230
Punjab-Ame. ...	251	247	244	240
Surat ...	276	272	269	265
Rajpipla ...	273	269	266	262
Navsari ...	282	278	275	271

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 18.

Bengal Superfine	193/194
Bengal Fine	190/192
Bengal F.G.	188/190
C. P. 1 Fine	212/214
C. P. 2 Fine	209/211
Arvi Fine	209/211
Ellichpur Fine	209/211
Berar Fine	207/209
Khamgaon Fine	207/209
Mulkapur Fine	197/202
Khandesh Fine	195/199
Jalna/Sailu	197/199
Burwah Sanavad	202/207
Mathia	187/192
Broach Fine	231/233
Dhollera	228/230
Punjab/American	233/238
Sindh-American	253/238
Cambodia	263/268
Compta	218/223
Westerns	213/218
Miraj	213/218
Jagadia Ankleshwar	261/263
Surat	263/265
Navsari	271/273
Kampala	350/353
Manza	333/338

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 18.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	704	304,796
Central India	407	283,347
Barsi and Nagar	673	173,793
Hyderabad-Gaorani	154	49,657
Berar	255	340,679
Central Provinces	195	97,230
Total Oomras	2,388	1,240,502
Dholera	1,964	285,712
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,557
Rajputana	376	111,048
Sind-Punjab	210	458,252
Broach	1,233	395,870
Coompta and Dharwar	484	95,351
Westerns-Northerns	397	66,864
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	18,816
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	3,650	240,087
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	10,902	3,003,701

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th July.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,405	491,302
Japan and China	7,631	1,325,291
Coast Ports	...	37,311
Up-country by Rail	...	205,067
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,821
Total	8,036	2,079,792

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 17-7-36	7100000	4391000
Receipts Yesterday 17-7-36	4000	3000
Exports to date 17-7-36	6188000	4909000
Stock at Ports 17-7-36	1293000	1125000
Stock Interior Towns 17-7-36	1300000	1145000
Stock at Liverpool 17-7-36	756000	605000
Visible Supply 17-7-36	3470000	3293000
Quantity in sight 17-7-36	1236300	8065000
Quantity out of sight 17-7-36	12019000	10110000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th July	14,006
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,992,79?
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,392,276
Increase	600,523

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 17.

Broach J/A. Op. 236 1/2; Highest 236 1/2; Lowest 235 3/4; Closing 235 3/4

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 224; Highest 224; Lowest 222 1/4; Closing 222 1/4.

Oomra July Op. 210 1/2; Highest 210 1/2; Lowest 209 1/2; Closing 209 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 202 3/4; Highest 202 3/4; Lowest 202; Closing 202.

Bengal July Op. 193; Highest 193; Lowest 192; Closing 192.

Bengal D/J. Op. 162; Highest 162; Lowest 161; Closing 161.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 3

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 10 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 26 1/2

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 18.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 3/8
Banks selling T T	264 7/8
Banks buying T T	262 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th instant	5.03
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 18th instant	7.33
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 17th instant	75.85
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.73 3/4
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.35 3/4
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.46
London/Stockholm 17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	5.02 13/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant	7.37 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 16th instant	£6-18-11
Gold 17th instant	£6-18-10
Silver London Ready 16th instant	19 11/16
17th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 16th instant	19 11/16
17th instant	19 5/8
Silver New York Ready. 16th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 16th instant	5/8 p.c.
17th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 16th instant	3/4 p.c.
17th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:— Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 18.

July	212.50—240
September	209.60—240
October	207.60—250
November	206.30—270
January	205.60—260

EXCHANGES

London, July 18.

T.T. London on:—

New York (closing rate	5.03
Paris	75.90
Berlin	12.46
Madrid	36.63
Amsterdam	7.38-1|4
Brussels	29.75-1|2
Milan	63.62
Berne	15.36-1|4
Prague	121.12

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 18.

Linseed Oil naked, London, per cwt: Aug. sellers 26|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 26|4-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 18.

The market was closed.

PRODUCE

London, July 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Nominal.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: July Sellers 34|-.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, July 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:
July|Aug. nominal per cwt. 6|7-1|2.

C and F Bombay:—
July|Aug. nominal per cwt. 6|4-1|2.

C and F Karachi:—
July|Aug. nominal per cwt. 6|4-1|2.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 18.

Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) closed.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers.

Central: Generally fair, continued warm possibly thunder showers.

Western: Partly cloudy, showers probable.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/13	
3 per cent 1951/54 103/14	
3 per cent 1941 104/5	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 100/4	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 108	
4 per cent 1943 111/2	
4 per cent 1960/70 115/9	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/14	
5 per cent 1939/44 106/10	
5 per cent 1940/43 111	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9	
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/4	
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/8	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4	
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/11	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947 110/10	
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 109/10	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131/4	
6 per cent B P T 1953 [illegible]-4	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 100/3 and closed at Rs. 100/2.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 17.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	86 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	107
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	116
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	115
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/4

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

Bawdwin Mine. The General Manager reports the following developments:—The Chinaman Lode No. 3 Level has been crosscut East at 843 feet South exposing 12 1/2 feet of ore, assaying Silver per ton 5.1 ozs; Lead 6.2 per cent; Zinc 14.3 per cent; Copper nil. also Meingtha Lode No. 10 Level has been crosscut East at 3,300 feet South exposing 34 1/2 feet of ore, assaying Silver per ton 17.0 ozs; Lead nil; Zinc .3 per cent; Copper 4.02 per cent; Nickel .45 per cent; Cobalt .199 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 17

Our sugar market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review, demand for Ready sugar being on a limited scale. Prices for Java Ready sugar and June shipment were practically unchanged and July to December shipment prices on the whole declined by about half an anna per cwt. Deshi sugar prices also declined during the week by about an anna or two per cwt. Java market reported to be quiet, 'Niwas' limits for W. C. India being unchanged and F. 3.80.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/6 and Rs. 13/6
June 3/15 and 3/15
July 3/15 and 3/14/6
August Sept. 3/14/6 and 3/14
Oct Dec 3/14 and 3/13/6
Deshi sugars 11/14 to 13 and 11/12 to 13

Arrivals: There was no arrival of Java sugar during the week. Receipts of Deshi sugar during the week estimated at about 10,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—Ready Rs. 13/6
Transhipment Rs. 3/15 F B H
Shipment June Rs. 3/15 F B H
Shipment July Rs. 3/14/6 F B H
Shipment Aug Sept Rs. 3/14 F B H
Shipment Oct Dec Rs. 3/13/6 F B H
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/8
Russian Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/8
Deshi Sugar:—Ready Rs. 11/12 to 13
Tone: Quiet.

SLOW ENROLMENT IN C. P. HINDI

Will Congressman Sink Their Differences & Rise To The Occasion ?

JUBBULPORE: July 18.

In spite of the extension of the time for making applications for inclusion in the electoral rolls of the C.P. Legislative Assembly till July 25, the process of enrolment in these districts is going on very slowly.

The Congress workers, due to there being some differences among themselves have not seriously interested themselves into a perfect roll campaign in these districts. The members of Independent Groups do not appear to be very much interested in this matter.

From the situation that has been existing in the C.P. Hindi districts for the last few months, it appears that, if the Congress workers will not sink their mutual differences and rise to the occasion, it shall, in the long run, prove to be difficult task for the Congress candidates to steal a march over their rivals and for a majority of theirs in the Assembly.—United Press.

SMALL NARROW TRADING SESSION

Operators Hesitant And Undertone Quiet

Bombay, July 18.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators are becoming hesitant and the undertone of the market was quiet.

As pointed out before, the market is correcting the overbought State and recent liquidation is improving the technical situation but unless prices become attractive, the market looks like sagging.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 730 and declined to Rs. 721-4 while Bombay Burma shares also followed the last two digits of Tata Steel Dfds., but the first figure of hundred shows a difference of Rs. 200. Cement shares ruled steady and Mill shares were quiet.

Recently Bombay Burma shares have arrested the attention of the market. There is increased speculative activity in these shares and some professionals are manipulating the market. At the moment the market is under the full control of big interests and they may succeed in manipulating the market but we see no chance in them, beyond speculative outbursts and it will be advisable to have no interest in these shares. For the guidance of readers, below we give previous records of these shares.

In 1929 the profit earned was Rs. 48,83,000 and a dividend of Rs. 32/8 was given. Highest price reached was Rs. 860 and the lowest Rs. 370.

In 1930, profits were Rs. 36,27,000 and a dividend of Rs. 22½ was declared. Highest price registered was Rs. 610 and the lowest Rs. 570.

In 1931 profits earned were Rs. 22,53,000 and dividend awarded was Rs. 17/8. Highest price was Rs. 620 and the lowest Rs. 510.

In 1932 profits amounted to Rs. 13,83,000 and dividend given was Rs.15. Highest price was Rs. 465 and the lowest Rs. 390.

In 1933 profits made were Rs. 8,76,000 and dividend of Rs. 10 was declared. Highest price reached was Rs. 460 and the lowest Rs. 315.

In 1934 profits made amounted to Rs. 5,62,000 and a dividend of Rs. 7½ was given. Highest price recorded was Rs. 390 and the lowest was Rs. 315.

In 1935, profits made were Rs. 7,77,000 and a dividend of Rs. 10 was declared. Highest price was Rs. 425 and the lowest was Rs. 315.

As compared with previous years money is cheap to-day and most of the industrial shares are on a basis of 4 per cent yield. It is generally believed that profits this year will be slightly under Rs. 10 lakhs with a prospect of a dividend of Rs. 12/8. These figures tell the past story and it will help intending buyers in finding out what should be the investment price level Of course, speculation will play its part in shaping the course of price level but investors must see things for themselves.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	292 8
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	687 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	151 4
100	Central India	246 4
100	Colaba	124 6
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	116 4
100	Gokak	198 12
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	63 12
100	Kohinoor	218 12
250	Laxmi	587 8
100	Madhavji	5 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Model	39 0
50	Mysore	81 4
200	New Great	113 2
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 18.

Century 151 150 151
Bom. Dyeing 687 685 690 687
Kohinoor 216 220 218 212
Central India 250 246
New Great 113/2
Simplex 66 63 65 64/4
Swadeshi 163 165 164 165 166/4
Bundi 37/6 37/4
I. Cement 512 511 515 512
Punjab 26/6 26/4 26/4
Shahabad 502 503 506
Indira 1692 1680 1681 1677
Tata Hydro 182/8
Tata Power 1687 1690 1675 1681 1673 1677 1672
Tram. Ord. 160 159/11
T. Steel Dfd. 730 722 730 720 725 722 726 720 721
T. Steel Ord. 182/8 182/4 183 180/12 182/4 181/4 181/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/8 164
Bellapur 208 207 206
B. Steam 306
B. Burma 526 531 520 523 521 522

100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1800 0
50	Simplex	64 4
100	Swadeshi	166 4
100	Swan	88 12
25	Tata	9 4
500	Vishnu	1305 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	119 0
25-50	Central	36 10
500	Imperial	1597 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	395 4
50-100	India	136 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 12
5	Union	5 11
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 4
70	Gwallor	128 12
160	Indian	511 14
40	Katni Defd.	2370 0
100	Katni Ordinary	390 0
75	Okha	283 12
10	Punjab	26 6
100	Shahabad	506 4
70	United	143 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	13 2
15-75	New India	48 4
200	Oriental	5605 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 8
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	179 6
100	Andhra Valley	1677 8
10	Ajmer	13 12
50	Bombay Tram	159 11
100	Bombay Suburban	215 0
10	Broach	13 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	182 8
1000	Tata Power	1672 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	925 0
100	C. Province	99 12
100	Dhond Baramati	108 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 8
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	38 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	721 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	181 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	221 4
50	Belapur Sugar	206 4
250	Bombay Steam	306 4
125	Bombay Burma	521 14
50	Bombay Burma Con.	173 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-7-6
50	Bombay Telephone	118 8
100	Indian Bleaching	118 2
100	Indian Radio Defd.	535 0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	531 4
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 5
30	Premier Construction	83 8
25	Tata Oil	18 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1485 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	306 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1607 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9-8-0
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

PRINCIPAL MOVEMENT IN SHARES

BOMBAY, July 17.

	Prev. Close	To-day's Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close		Diff.
B. Dyeing	697/8	700	700	688	690	—	7/8
Central India	254/6	255	255	247/8	250	—	4/6
Swadeshi	171/4	172	172	166	166/4	—	5
Indian Cement	520	520	520	513	513/12	—	6/12
Andhra	1686/4	1697	1700	1785	1685	—	1/4
Power	1678/8	1695	1695	1680	1683/12	+	5/4
T. Steel Dfds.	137/8	740	741/4	723	730	—	7½
T. Steel Ord.	184/4	184	184	182/12	182/12	—	1/8
Bellapur	205/10	211	212	207	207/8	—	1/14
Burma	546/4	555	555	523	528/12	—	17/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 17.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A.	66 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	41
Electric Bond Common	24
Columbia Gas	21
American Tel. and Tel.	170 1/4
Western Union Telg.	89 1/4
New York Central	39 3/4
Great North Pfd.	38
Northern Pacific Rly.	26
Bethelehem Steel	54
United States Steel	62 1/2
Amr. Tobacco B	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	38
General Motor	69 1/4
General Electric	40
Westinghouse Airbrake	41
Int. Cement	51
St. Oil of N. J.	64
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	13 7/8
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Chrysler	116 1/2

Slightly easing because of weekend evening up. Carloadings up 160000 units. General Electric earned 33 cents in 2nd quarter. International Cement Corp dol 1 1/8 in 2nd quarter. Chrysler recommended on prospect of higher dividend and share splits.

Total Business:—1 3/4 million.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ..AH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

Wanted A Municipal Dairy

IMPORTANCE OF PURE FOOD

(By Govindlal Bansilal)

Allow me to congratulate you on the campaign you are carrying on for "Brighter Bombay". I wish you all success in your effort to rouse the civic conscience of the people of Bombay to the crying needs of the city.

For the present deplorable state of things in this first city in India, the Municipal authorities and the Corporators have much to answer for. But the rate-payers of Bombay are not quite blameless either. Their civic duty should not end by dropping a piece of paper in the ballot-box once in three years. Unless the citizens of Bombay extend an active and whole-hearted co-operation to the Municipal authorities in what they are doing, and repeatedly remind and press the authorities to get on with what they are neglecting to do, nothing much will be accomplished.

I do earnestly hope that the agitation that you are carrying on will not dissipate itself merely in a luxury of righteous indignation against Municipal authorities and utopian dreams about a brighter and more beautiful Bombay. Let the public enthusiasm be rather focussed one after another against grievances that can be easily redressed and against nuisances that can be immediately mitigated.

REMOVAL OF STABLES.

I am personally inclined to think that one of the important problems that should be immediately tackled is the removal of the stables for milch-cattle from within the Municipal limits of Bombay. The existence of these stables inside an extremely crowded city like Bombay is an obvious and manifold evil. Apart from seriously menacing the sanitation of the surrounding locality these stables cannot ensure a normal and healthy life to the cattle that is so cruelly imprisoned there. Consequently, the milk is of a poor quality and often of a contaminated character. The average life of cattle in the Bombay stables is also considerably shortened.

MUNICIPAL MILK SUPPLY.

But it will not do to shift these stables from the city and scatter them through the adjoining suburbs. After careful investigation, it has been found that among places round Bombay, the Palghar district offers the best facilities for stabling an adequate number of cattle in one place and providing enough grazing ground and watering places. Palghar being also sufficiently near to Bombay, the transport of milk to the city is not difficult. The milk brought from Palghar in special trains can be pasteurized in the Municipal market at Chowpatty, before distribution. At this market, the municipality has at considerable expense erected rooms that can well be used for refrigeration and pasteurization.

In fact, there is in the Municipal pigeon-holes a comprehensive and elaborately worked out scheme over which two successive Commissioners and the Standing Committee have spent considerable time and energy. That excellent scheme fell through because the person who had promised to organise a company to undertake the commercial side of the business ultimately did not do so.

But there is no reason why the Bombay Municipality should continue to wait indefinitely and helplessly until Big Business comes to its rescue. It is surely not beyond the capacity of a Municipality that has so efficiently organised the water-supply and the drainage system of such a vast city to take an initiative in this matter also. The Bombay Municipality may begin with the establishment of a Municipal dairy at Palghar for the supply of milk, butter, etc., in the first instance, to the public hospitals and later to the hotels and private individuals who may prefer to have Municipally guaranteed milk, etc. This Municipal dairy will be a nucleus. The individuals Gowlis may then be encouraged to migrate to Palghar by offering them land on favourable terms; and the benefit of Municipal supervision and scientific help can be extended to their co-operatives. Thus a co-operative production of milk necessary for the city of Bombay may well be organised under Municipal auspices.

A PRIME NECESSITY.

After all, milk is a prime necessity of life, especially for the infant population. Adequate supply of pure milk at moderate prices is an important factor in reducing infant mortality, which is so disgracefully high in what we proudly call the first city in India. It has long been realised that the responsibility of supplying pure water to the population of a city cannot be left to private initiative. It is time for us to recognise that the milk-supply of a vast city like Bombay cannot be left to the tender mercies of profit making concerns or poor and ignorant "gowalis." The Bombay Municipality alone can provide the necessary finance, organisation and supervision to place the supply of this prime necessity of life on an adequate and scientific basis.

SUPPLY OF PURE GHEE AND BUTTER.

Closely allied to the subject of pure milk-supply is that of the supply of pure butter and "ghee" which form an important and essential constituent in the diet of adults, especially so where the majority of people do not or cannot afford to partake of non-vegetarian food. I have already interested myself in this question and tried to impress its importance on the minds of my fellow-Corporators but so far not with much success.

From what has been appearing from time to time in the columns of the Press, the public of Bombay should have realised by now how grave and widespread is the danger of adulteration in this respect and also how difficult it is to detect and check this evil in spite of complicated and ingenious legislation, scientific inspection and repeated prosecutions. Under the circumstances the Municipality will do well to start a dairy for the supply of pure butter and "ghee," if it is not prepared to undertake immediately the bigger question of the milk supply of the whole city. I believe the number of people who would prefer to have Municipality guaranteed "ghee" and butter will prove to be so great that there will not be the least danger of a lack of demand for the products of the Municipal dairy. In fact one may look forward to a small profit.

It should not be imagined that I in any way underestimate the importance of slum-clearance and better sanitation, etc. But, for one thing, this aspect of "Brightening Bombay" has already received adequate attention in your columns; and, secondly, I believe that pure food is just as essential as clean and sanitary houses. What we eat is just as important as what we breathe. After all, let us not forget that many of the historic cities of Old India in spite of their primitive sanitation and stinking gutters did produce a virile race of men. And one of the various reasons might be that the mass of the people then had an easy access to pure and ample food.

AGRICULTURAL SEASON OF 1934-35

Bombay Presidency Crop Report

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35 says that the agricultural season of 1934-35 was, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. Rains were good except in North Gujarat and in East Karnatak. There was no serious crop pest or disease.

DECLINE IN CULTIVATION

The gross cropped area declined from 29,192,000 acres to 29,039,000 acres, while the net cropped area decreased from 28,227,900 acres to 28,147,000 acres during the year under review.

The twice cropped area showed a set-back of 73,000 acres as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 965,000 acres to 892,000 acres. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency, but was specially marked in South Deccan (—48,000 acres) and the Karnatak (—31,000 acres) where owing to the deficiency of late rains it was not found possible to raise two crops.

IRRIGATED AREA

The area irrigated increased from 1,077,000 acres to 1,092,000 ares. The increase was shared by Gujarat (—11,000 acres) and Karnatak (—7,000 acres) against which there was some decrease in the (—4,000 acres)

The crop outturn for cereals and pulses was approximately 4,417,000 tons on 20,149,000 acres.

The quinquennial census of livestock and agricultural machinery and implements held in January 1935 returned the total number of cattle and buffaloes at 99.61 lakhs. This is 5.8 per cent. in advance of the figure for 1929-30 and 17.5 per cent. higher than in 1924-25.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The number of wooden ploughs decreased by 43,000 or 3.6 per cent. while that of iron ploughs increased by 11,000 or 18.6 per cent. when compared with those of 1929-30. The number of tractor ploughs, however, diminished by 87 during the last quiquennium.

It is interesting to note that in comparison with the figures for 1929-30 the number of sugarcane crushers worked by oil power increased by 193 or 45.7 per cent., whereas the number worked by bullocks decreased by 499 or 4.9 per cent.

Similarly the use of irrigation pumps driven by oil engines has extended enormously, the number in use when compared with the year 1929-30 having increased by 756 or 107.5 per cent.

COMMUNAL AWARD CONFERENCE

Satyapal's Letter To R. C. Chairman

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

Hakim Sikander Khizar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Communal Award Conference has received the following letter from Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, which is under consideration of the Reception Committee. The letter reads:—

"I have been reading of your activities, in connection with the Communal Award Conference. Newspaper reports are not very clear about the aims and objects of this Conference, but apparently it is to condemn the Award and to press for its rejection. No language can be too strong to condemn the Award and the Congress has never lost an opportunity to do so but it has laid down a clear policy about its rejection. Your leading agitation for its rejection, even though actuated by the best motives, is bound to hamper the work of the Congress. I pointed out this to one of the principal organisers of this Conference some time ago.

"I should, therefore, request you to please drop this idea and to utilise your talents and energy to further the cause of the Congress which needs your help and support.

'NOT EXPEDIENT

"I may add that to keep this question before the public gaze is neither expedient nor wise. Even the communalists have been compelled to place it in the back ground and if now the nationalists will begin to interest themselves in this, it will help to keep the sore open, which is bound to harm us very seriously.

"Everyone of you is quite free to condemn this Award in his speeches or writings, but to give it an importance as your conference is bound to bestow it with, is detrimental to the best interests of the Congress and the country."—United Press.

"A SPECTACLE OF CONTRASTS"

Congress President's Appeal To Sind Students Not To Drift

KARACHI, July 18.

"I have been told that the students of Sind and also the Punjab are a bad lot and they are not interesting themselves in things wh'ch ought to interest them", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his political utterance after two weeks "retirement into purdah after the Wardha meeting", addressing the students of the D. J. Sind college at noon. to-day. Panditji descibed how Sind presented a spectacle of contrasts.

Speaking exhaustively with urgent problems facing the country, such as unemployment and the urge for freedom, he appealed to the students not to drift, but pursue definite ideals.

Pandit Nehru concluded: "Be big yourself. Think in a big way and act in a big way."

Earlier he visited the slum areas in Rachore lines and Lyari quarter. Thereafter Pandit Jawaharlal lunched with journalists.—A. P.

"STIGMA ON FAIR NAME OF KARACHI"

"Horrible Conditions Of Workers' Quarters"

KARACHI, July 18

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya were accorded civic addresses by the Karachi Corporation this afternoon. Thousands of citizens flocked to the Municipal compound to have a glimpse of the distinguished visitors.

Replying to the address Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

"The Municipality cannot be judged by palatial buildings in its limits but by the quarters of sweepers and workers. I was shocked to see horrible conditions in Lyari. It is a stigma on the fair name of Karachi which should be removed".—United Press.

KING'S THANKS

SIMLA, July 19.

The following telegram from the King Emperor has been received by the Viceroy:

"I deeply appreciate the kind message which you have sent me on behalf of the Princes and the people of India for which I thank them sincerely.—A.P.

Widow-Marriage At Akola

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, July 18.

Under the auspices of the Jain Ashram Akola, a widow-marriage between Shriman Seth Damodarji Vishram Swetembar a Jain of Banosa and Shrimati Saraswatibai Sanatan a Jain of the above Ashram was celebrated at Akola on the 16th instant.

Our Cairo Letter

Premier's Allegations Against Italy

AMBASSADOR DENIES ASSISTANCE TO EGYPTIAN YOUNG SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

Ex-Prime Minister Appointed Member Of Board Of Directorate Of Suez Canal Company

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Mail).

It is officially announced that Ali Meher Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister has been appointed member of the Board of Directorate of the Suez Canal Company by choice.

It might be remembered that according to the latest agreement, two members of the Egyptian Government are on the Directorate.

The name of Abdul Waheb Pasha, the ex-Finance Minister of Egypt, is mentioned in connection with the filling up of the other vacancy.

'AT HOME' TO NEW MEMBER.

Ali Meher Pasha, the new member of the Directorate was given an "At Home" at the residence of Sir Miles Lampson, the British High Commissioner for Egypt.

Thanking the British High Commissioner, Ali Meher Pasha made a suitable reply.

It is understood that Japan and Italy are making efforts to secure representation on the Directorate.

The Wakf Ministry has sanctioned a sum of £400,000 for the purpose of building new mosques in the rural areas of Egypt.

GENERAL 'CUT' IN SALARIES.

The Minister of Finance, Egypt, is reported to be busy devising means for introducing general "Cuts" in the salaries of the Government employees there. It is estimated that by applying this 'cut' a surplus of £2 million could be effected in the Government Budget.

The Finance Minister will make an official publication that protests and objections to the application of this cut will meet with immediate discharge from the services.

The Public Works Department of Egypt has completed the construction of the new road running between Cairo and Alexandria. This road which is 220 kilometres, runs across the desert.

The importance in constructing this road is that in the event of the Suez being closed in times of war this road will serve to be the only route connecting Cairo and the parts lying east.

The allegations made in the course of a speech in the Parliament of Egypt, at its last week's session, by Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister, regarding the grave activities carried on by the Egyptian Young Society, has created a great stir among the public and press alike.

It is believed by the public that this Association is assisted in its activities by a Foreign power, presumably Italy. Press comments are strong and criticisms in responsible circles are rising high against Italy and the Association.

PRIME MINISTER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Immediately after the allegations by the Prime Minister there was a clash between the Association and an organisation of students who are not members of this Society. During the clash many students received injuries, and in this connection, more than twelve students were arrested

Yet another clash is reported. The members of the Society were conducting a meeting to which non-members were not permitted to attend, in the Britannia Theatre. The students belonging to the Wafd Party tried to enter and watch the proceedings of the meeting, and as they were not allowed, they forced their way in and this resulted in making free use of chairs and lathis. Many students on either side were injured and some arrests were made.

This Society which started its activities under the presidentship of a Solicitor of Cairo, has lost its popularity and influence which were until the last week its enviable assets.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR'S DENIAL

Taking advantage of the public and press opinion the Italian Ambassador has entered, it is reported, into unofficial correspondence with the Egyptian authorities. The Ambassador denies emphatically the truth of the allegation by the Prime Minister, and expresses his strong protest against the same.

The Egyptian authorities, it is reported, have replied saying that no definite name of the foreign power from which the Society was getting help, was given during the Minister's speech.

TRIAL OF CASES, UNDER SEC. 30, BY MAGISTRATES

Provincial Opinions Differ On Sardar Sant Singh's Bill

SIMLA, July 18.

A sharp cleavage of opinion seems to have been given rise to by Sardar Sant Singh's Bill, which seeks to do away with the System of trial of cases under sec. 30, by Magistrates which is pending before the Legislative Assembly. While officials generally look upon the system as a necessity and a speady and economic means of trial, non-official views appear to views appear to receive the Bill received the Bill with open arms.

NECESSARY FROM ALL POINTS.

An Hon'ble Judge of the Lahore considers that in view of the volume as well as nature of crime varying from province to province and the autonomy of provinces coming early in 1937 every province affected by the Bill should be left free to tackle this question in the light of circumstances prevailing in each. So far as the province of Punjab is concerned, he thinks that Section 30 Magistrates are a necessity from whatever point of view the subject is considered.

Having regard to the peculiar circumstances, in which the majority of Section 30 Magistrates find themselves, the Delhi Bar Association, it is understood, recommend the passing of the Bill in public interest.

In C. P. and Sind the authorities feel that in the existing system is working satisfactorily and no change is called for.

OF NO USE IN BENGAL.

As regards Bengal the only area in which Magistrates have special powers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts But the proposed legislation would not operate there. Non-official opinion in the province, however, is strongly in favour of the abolition of Section 30 Magistrates. It is held that justice administered should be found on the confidence of the prisoners at the bar as well as that of the public.—United Press.

Calcutta, July 18.—Yanagada, the leader of the Japanese Expedition Party for Nadakote reaches Calcutta on July 20, by s.s. "Himalayamaru".—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

A King By Night

THERE'S SOMETHING ODD ABOUT THAT CALL, WADE!
IT IS ODD, DONAVAN -- BUT NOT THE WAY YOU THINK!
PARKER, WHICH WAY DID EVERSHAM GO?
THE BACK ENTRANCE, SIR!
HURRY, WADE!
COMING!-- MISS GUILDFORD, STAY IN THIS ROOM UNTIL WE RETURN — DON'T LEAVE IT!
6-23
LYMAN ANDERSON
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WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE GIRL, LEFT ALONE IN THE GLOOMY ROOM?

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